

# Leatherneck

NOV. 1961

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S BIRTHDAY MESSAGE - 10 NOVEMBER 1961

On this day each year, we Marines give serious thought to our Corps, its history, and its traditions. We pay our respects to the intrepid fighting men recruited at Tun Tavern in 1775. We recall with pride the deeds of Marines at New Providence, at Belleau Wood, on the beaches of the Pacific, on the frozen mountains of North Korea, and at scores of other places "in the snow of far off northern lands and in sunny tropic scenes."

For nearly two centuries individual Marines and Marine units have distinguished themselves, and their accomplishments have become part of the traditions of the Corps as a whole. Of all our traditions, this spirit of the oneness of the Corps is the most outstanding. It is this spirit -- together with the devotion it inspires -- that has sustained individual Marines under stress and has led Marine units to distinguish themselves on the field of battle.

Today, as in the past, the readiness of our Corps rests in large measure upon this same splendid spirit as it animates each and every Marine, officer and enlisted, Regular and Reserve. Despite our great progress in weapons -- from muskets to missiles -- we must never forget that weapons alone do not make a formidable fighting force. Even our most modern and deadly weapon is only as effective as the Marine who mans it. Today, as we salute those who have gone before us, I ask you to join me in pledging our utmost to be worthy of the title of United States Marines.

To all Marines throughout the world, and to all Marine families, on the 186th birthday of our beloved Corps, I extend my heartiest congratulations and my very best wishes. Happy Birthday.

*David M. Shoup*  
DAVID M. SHOUP  
General, U. S. Marine Corps  
Commandant of the Marine Corps

Edited by

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Dear Sir:  
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# SOUND OFF



Edited by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

## RESERVE COMMISSIONING

Dear Sir:

In the March issue, *Leatherneck Magazine*, "In Reserve" department, my attention was directed to a special Marine Corps Commissioning program which requires no active duty after acceptance of the commission.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could either forward to me, or advise me, of the contents of this order.

Jack M. Scanlon  
710 West 3d St.

Anaconda, Mont.

● Marine Corps Order 1040R.10C contains all the particulars. A copy of this order has been sent to you.—Ed.

## LEATHERNECK'S ANNUAL RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP CONTEST FOR RESERVISTS

In the past, many Reservists have not received recognition for their marksmanship abilities because they failed to comply with the basic rules of the contest.

Attention is invited to paragraph three of the Official Rules regarding submission of entries in this contest.

"No entry will be honored unless it is submitted on an official *Leatherneck* entry blank, confirmed and signed by a properly designated range officer, or the commanding officer of the contestant's Reserve unit."

Official *Leatherneck* entry blanks and rules are available to Organized Reserve units only upon written request to the Editor-Publisher, *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

## DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir:

I served with the USMC in World War II from April, 1943, to February,

1946, and have two questions to ask of you.

First—I finished my overseas duty on January 18, 1946. I arrived at Tientsin, China, September 30, 1945, and left January 18, 1946. Could you tell me why this duty was not recorded on the back of my discharge?

Secondly—to whom must I apply for a China Service Medal?

John J. Lyons  
99 Mulberry Ave.

Garden City, N.Y.

● If you will forward your discharge certificate to Head, Records Service Section, Records Branch (Code DGK), Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington 25, D.C., action will be taken to correct the entries as to overseas service, if appropriate.

Send your name and service number to Decorations and Medals Branch (Code DL), HQMC, along with your request for a China Service Medal, and appropriate action will be taken.—Ed.

## BACK ISSUES

The Marine Corps Museum needs back copies of *Leatherneck* for its permanent files. It is hoped that its longtime readers can come to the rescue. Complete and unclipped copies and collections will be considered as gifts to the Museum and, as such, are tax deductible. A fair evaluation of these gifts will be given the donor by the publishers of *Leatherneck Magazine*.

Complete volumes (in most cases, 12 monthly issues) are needed for the years 1917 through 1944 and for 1950. Those of 1917 through 1920 are in the form of newspapers, and the remainder are magazines.

Extra copies will be presented to the Editor of *Leatherneck* for permanent record file.

Contributions may be addressed to:

Director  
Marine Corps Museums  
Marine Corps Schools  
Quantico, Virginia

## PAGE 15, SRB

Dear Sir:

In your June issue there was a very well illustrated article entitled, "You and Your Marine Corps Will." Inasmuch as the accuracy of all this information is of such importance, I felt it necessary to nitpick a little. Item 14 of the illustrated page 15 to the SRB does not contain the relationship of the person listed as required by paragraph 4019.3m of PRAM.

SSgt Richard K. Hrebik  
Co. "K", 3d Bn.,  
Fifth Mar., First MarDiv., FMF  
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● You are correct.—Ed.

## SHOOTING HISTORY

*The History of Marine Corps Competitive Marksmanship*, a 400-page, illustrated book, written by Major Robert E. Barde, USMC, a distinguished Pistol Shot, follows the development of Marine Corps competitive shooting from its inception in 1901 through 1959.

The book contains an extensive appendix that includes a list of distinguished Marine Marksmen and Pistol Shots and winners of important shooting matches.

All Marine Distinguished shooters, active, retired and discharged, are entitled to a gratuitous copy. Requests should be addressed to: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code A03D), Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

A request should include complete name and address, the year and location of "legs" and the year the Distinguished Badge was awarded.

Distribution of the book was scheduled for October 1, 1961.

## WORRIED MARINE

Dear Sir:

Moving about Camp Lejeune after the day's normal working hours, I have noticed that one sees a Marine uniform no more. Few uniforms are seen at sports events, in slop chutes, in town, in housing projects or home on leave.

Marines curse the barracks cap, no sea roll allowed, wrinkles in the cover, hard to pack in the sea bag, bent visors and gormets with the upswept look. It's not convenient to put on a hat rack in public, because people take off with it, and it looks like the cover of another service. With the sea roll and tight cover it has a cocky, neat effect that young Marines like, but try to hit the gate with it.

The fore and aft cover is the next bet, but it must be worn without the salty dip in the aft end. It can't be worn on liberty and it doesn't look good with the blouse.

The blouse, ah yes—fine if you don't sit, stretch, or bend after you get it on. And it looks like other service coats. I know, because I've had plenty of our less informed citizens ask me how I liked this other service.

Dark emblems are hard to see until someone is right on top of you.

The old battle jacket, unquestionably the favorite of the Marines, looked neat, trim, young and military. It kept a press in the tail end, and was comfortable. A marine could sit for an hour in a seat, get up and go out on the street and not have a dozen wrinkles. A man doesn't need a tight blouse to make him



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NOVEMBER, 1961

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**Leatherneck**



## THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

In 1928, Private Donald L. Dickson painted his first cover for *LEATHERNECK Magazine*. All his contributions during the past 33 years have reflected his continuing interest in the activities of enlisted Marines. This month's cover, by Colonel Donald L. Dickson, now Editor-Publisher of the magazine, is a tribute to the modern, amphibious Marine Corps.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** Send your new address at least FIVE WEEKS before the date of the issue which it is to take effect. Address *LEATHERNECK Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Send OLD address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent. **POSTMASTER:** If this magazine is addressed to a member of the United States military service whose address has been changed by official orders, it may be forwarded except to overseas addresses without additional postage. See section 157.4 Postal Manual. Send form 3579 to *Leatherneck*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

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This Application is for LIABILITY insurance only and restricted to continental limits of United States, its territories and possessions, Canada. Premium designated includes policy fee for agent which, with commission, is fully earned at time of policy issuance. The above statements are warranties and not representations, and I declare that I have withheld no information whatsoever relative thereto. I agree that this proposal shall be the express basis of the Contract between the Company and me. I further agree that the insured vehicle will not be used for commercial or share-the-expense purposes.

Application is made for a \_\_\_\_\_ months policy with premium \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and I wish to pay

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ down plus \$ \_\_\_\_\_ service charge or a total of \$ \_\_\_\_\_. I will pay balance, if any, as per payment plan.

Date of Discharge \_\_\_\_\_

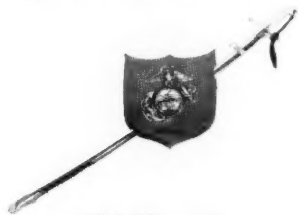
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## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 1]

stand tall and proud. If he's proud of his uniform, he'll stand up. I feel the Corps has a uniform now that soon loses its appeal to a Marine. It's nice if you don't move after putting it on, or stand on a parade field, but to go out in the public with it?

I feel bad when I think that visitors to Lejeune see Marines by the hundreds in civilian clothes. What's happening to the pride in my uniform; why do I hear boots and NCOs refer to it as "that suit." Everybody is saying, "It looks just like the Army now." Many Marines feel that the problem isn't important, but just something for the 10 percent to gripe about. I felt the same way until I started to look around and realized that our esprit de corps was being hurt. Something has got to be done and I think this problem can be remedied.

I have drawn some uniform ideas, probably not the whole answer, but something to start with anyhow, and maybe some other Marines will have a bit to add. I feel these uniforms would

look sharp, be comfortable, different, attractive and not call for big, expensive changes. My hope, mainly, is that Marines would wear it and be recognized as Marines.

My uniform:

Beret—Marine green with black leather border around bottom, gold emblem. It's cocky, snappy, looks military and could be Marine. Do away with the barracks cover.

Jacket—Gold collar emblems, do away with dark ones. Same stripes with the same pattern. In Summer, wear green shirt, gold emblems, rank on sleeve, ribbons, badges, same field scarf. Short sleeves for duty wear. Recruits could be issued tropical shirts we have now for undress blues, barracks cover (a white cover currently being used).

Shirts—Same as now, on green.

Field Scarf and Belt—same as now.

Trousers—Same as now for Winter lighter material for Summer.

Boots—Black paratrooper type boots with bloused trousers.

Boots will be highly polished for field and dress wear. By issuing pairs of boots, shoes can be done away with. Boots also will hide saggy socks. Maybe a black plain toe chukka style boot could be used for dress.

I really believe that a uniform of this

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

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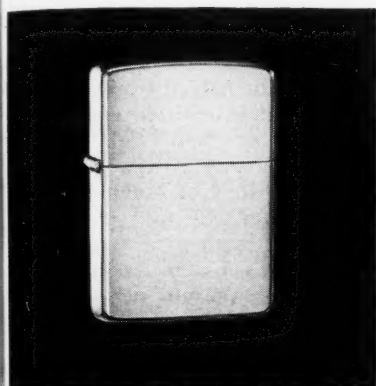


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# Christmas shopping guide to Zippo...the lighters that work



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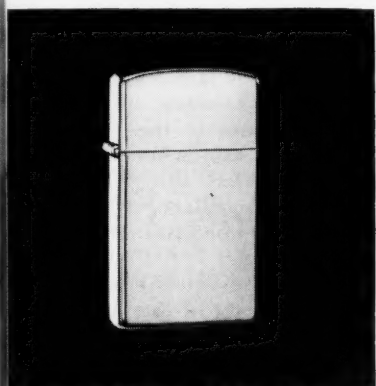
Then clip out the page and take it to your PX or any store that sells Zippo lighters. Most good stores do.

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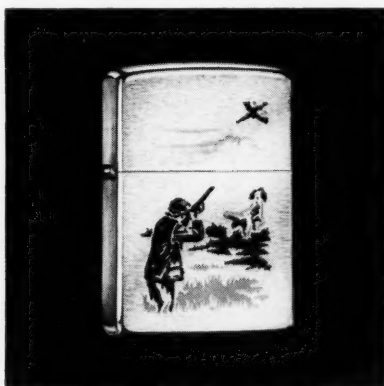
**High-Polish Zippo**

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**High-Polish Slim-Lighter Zippo**

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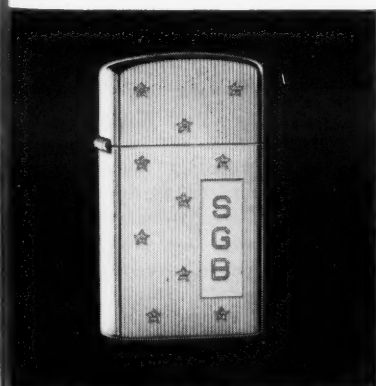
**Zippo Sports Lighter**

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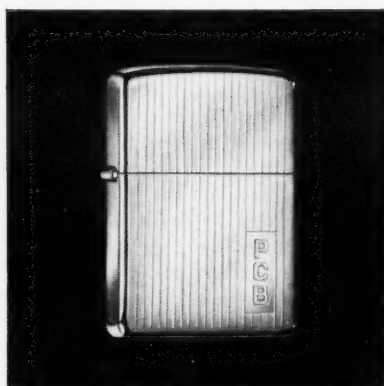
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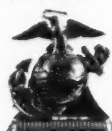
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—Brochures on Request

# Behind the Lines ...

**U**NDoubtedly, the Corps has never approached a birthday in a world so fraught with peace-time war. Nor, in its 186-year history, has it ever been so ready for any eventuality. This year's anniversary issue salutes this Force-In-Readiness with articles on our alert battalions, training, equipment, aviation and the Reserve.

Today, all three Marine divisions maintain specified units on an alert status, ready to move by air to overseas objective areas in the execution of our contingency plans. These are not airborne "assault" forces; they are "air-transported" forces. Colonel James A. Donovan's complete story of the Corps' alert concept begins on page 14.

In SSgt Charles Kester's article, "Condition: Ready," readers will find a comparison between the training given Marines of the past to prepare them for combat, and some of the newest developments designed to bring an outfit up to a combat-ready peak. New training procedures, testing techniques and evaluation systems are included in the story which appears on pages 22 to 27.

The individual Marine today may pause momentarily and sympathize with his forbear who went into combat with musket and powder horn, but it must be noted that all Marines, down through the years, have been well-armed and well equipped—in accord with their times. Today's Marine will fight with the best issue ever in history provided a combat man, and he will be carrying a far lighter load. GySgt George Cushman's

article on equipment and weapons, "USMC Issue," is on pages 28 to 33.

Marine aviation in 1961 is a far cry from the day when Lieutenant Alfred Cunningham tried in vain to get the old "Noisy Nan" off the ground exactly 50 years ago. The full story of Marines in the air can't be told in one magazine article, but SSgt Christie Evans, in his piece on pages 44 to 49, has briefed its historical highlights.

Although the name of the first Marine Reservist may be buried in dusty archives, records show that, in 1916, the Reserve totaled a resounding 36; today its roster is a solid 235,000 names. And, what is it doing today? Is it ready to stand alongside the Regulars if the bottom drops out somewhere in the world? What breed is the Marine Corps Reservist, circa 1961? Is he trained and ready? MSgt Bill Daum answers these questions and many others in his article, "Ready Reservists," on pages 40 to 43.

No anniversary issue would be complete without a run-down on Corps history. Any history, they say, is yesterday's news, stated today, for the benefit of tomorrow. If this is true, then a review of the Corps' past exploits and achievements not only provides a backdrop for our Force-in-Readiness today, but can project an understanding for the necessity of Ready Troops and gear in the days and years to come. . . .

*Karl A. Simon*  
Managing Editor

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 4]

kind would be attractive to young men, be snappy, cocky, military and the man would be recognized as a Marine.

Sgt D. F. Hall  
404 Carvel Cr.

Midway Park, N.C.

● Perhaps our readers will have some comments. In any event, your uniform would definitely stand out. There is, however, a similarity between your proposed uniform and the one worn by the Royal Marines.—Ed.

### PAGE THREE, SRB

Dear Sir:

A question has arisen in my mind concerning semi-annual markings on page three of the Service Record Book. For instance:

Pvt Joe Blow received office hours on 13 Aug 1960.

Pvt Blow was transferred from that unit in November, 1960, and received a conduct mark of 3.5.

Now Pvt Blow is marked on 31 Jan 1961, and receives a conduct mark of 3.9, which is the maximum that can be given if the man received office hours during the marking period.

But, did he receive the office hours during that marking period? He had already received one low conduct mark because of the office hours. I have long been under the impression that all marks, semi-annual as well as all other marks, reflect what the man has done or has not done during that marking period, and that marking period commences the day after assignment of the last marks.

GySgt Aden D. Windham  
MT Maint. Co., Second FSR,  
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● Head, Records Branch, Personnel Department, HQMC, says you are correct in your assumption that a new marking period commenced upon transfer.—Ed.

### PROMOTION SENIORITY

Dear Sir:

Suppose a Marine has been in the Corps for six years, and another Marine has been in for only two and one-half years. Let's further suppose that

TURN PAGE

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For polishing insignia, buckles, equipment, etc.

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**Pilot**—gives up to 12-hour recording of elapsed time in hr., min., sec.

**Medic**—checks pulse rate, heartbeat

**Frogman**—tells elapsed time underwater (tested to 600 ft.)

**Officer**—includes regular stop watch and time-out recorder.

**Driver**—calculates your m.p.h. over a known course.

**Transport**—tells the time in zone at your point of destination.

**Any Marine**—keeps exact time. Has solid shock control. Waterproof, providing case, crown, crystal intact. \$100. Write for fact-book to Croton Watch Co., 404 Park Ave. So., New York 16.

**Chronomaster**  
by

**CROTON**  
NIVADA GRENCHEN

## SOUND OFF (cont.)

both of these men make Corporal, E-4, at the same time. Which one would be senior?

Some say the man with the most time in grade as E-3 would be senior, but others say that the man with the most time in the Marine Corps would be the senior. Which one is correct?

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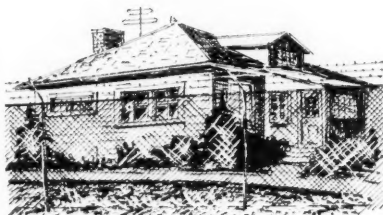
Cpl D. T. Faithauer  
Co "D", 7th EngrBn  
Twentynine Palms, Calif.

● Generally, seniority between Marines of the same grade is determined in the following manner:

a. Date of rank in present grade.

b. Total active Marine Corps service.

Commanding Officers, however, may determine the precedence of Marines in pay grades E-5 and below in some other manner should they so desire. --Ed.



### GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

Dear Sir:

If a married serviceman, on active duty and residing in civilian housing, receives notice from the base housing office that quarters are available to him

and his dependents, and he refuses to accept the Government Quarters, is there any law or regulation that would permit the Government to discontinue his quarters allowance? Would this also hold true if the quarters offered by the Government are adequate?

Name Withheld

● Paragraph 1826.3, Navy Regulations state, "Assignment of officers to quarters . . . shall be made by the commanding officer in accordance with approved designations, except that officers for whom such quarters are designated shall not be required to occupy them unless they so desire and provided that they occupy public quarters elsewhere on the station, and further provide that such quarters do not consequently remain vacant, and that no loss to the government results thereby." This paragraph applies equally to enlisted men and is pertinent because it provides that quarters may not remain vacant.

Comptroller General decision 39CG-516 held that Basic Allowance for Quarters was not payable to an officer who maintained private quarters because adequate quarters were in fact available for his occupancy.

Comptroller General decision 32CG-368 states in part, "It has been held on numerous occasions that when adequate

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)

## A SALUTE TO THE CORPS ...on its 186th Anniversary



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# 1CORPS QUIZ?

Prepared by SSgt Chris Evans

- The first Marine Corps birthday ball was held in Philadelphia on November 10, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1925  
(b) 1776  
(c) 1798
- The Women Marines, a small but integral part of our Force-in-Readiness, celebrate their anniversary on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Nov. 11  
(b) Feb. 13  
(c) Nov. 10
- A basic policy of the CMC concerning physical fitness is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) every Marine under 40 years of age be physically fit  
(b) every Marine must take a physical once a year  
(c) every male Marine, regardless of age or rank, shall keep himself in a condition of physical readiness to perform all duties in the field
- It is the responsibility of \_\_\_\_\_ that Marines under their command be physically fit.  
(a) Training NCO's  
(b) Commanding Officers  
(c) Training Officers
- The minimum requirement for physical readiness in the spirit of MCO 6100.3B is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) the ability to successfully complete the PRT at any time  
(b) to pass the PRT once a year  
(c) to pass the PRT for the Inspector General
- In 1952, Congress passed into law a provision calling for a Marine Corps of not less than \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 190,000 Marines and a strong Reserve  
(b) three combat divisions and three air wings  
(c) two divisions and two air wings
- One ready Marine Air-Ground Team is deployed outside the U.S. It is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 3dMarDiv and 3d MAW  
(b) 1stMarBrig and MAG-13  
(c) 3dMarDiv and 1st MAW
- The M-79 is a new support weapon which was recently introduced into the Marine Corps. It is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) light-weight automatic rifle  
(b) heavy machine gun  
(c) 40-mm. grenade launcher
- Small arms weapons include all weapons with a bore diameter (caliber) of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 0.060 inches or less  
(b) 0.75 inches or less  
(c) 0.80 to 0.85 inches or less
- Accuracy attained with the new M-14 in comparison with the M-1 or 03 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) much greater  
(b) much less  
(c) about the same

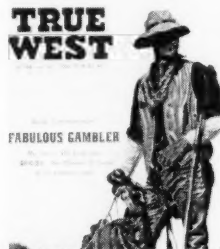
See answers on page 13. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 fair; 40 to 60 good; 70 to 80 excellent; 90 to 100 outstanding.

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True West, Frontier Times, and A Gallery of Western Badmen for three measly bucks!

We ate some loco weed, pulled off our bridles and are RUNNING WILD! Just to introduce you to our magazines, we're turning our heads so you can steal us blind!

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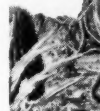


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Exquisite 14k gold bridal set

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CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

MY NAME \_\_\_\_\_

MILITARY ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

SERIAL NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ RANK \_\_\_\_\_

ENLISTMENT ENDS \_\_\_\_\_

HOME ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

MY SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

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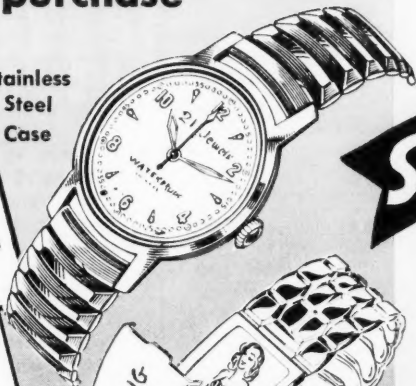
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In massive 14k  
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FULL PRICE **\$129**

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I agree to pay \$ \_\_\_\_\_ twice monthly, or \$ \_\_\_\_\_ monthl  
If not completely satisfied within 10 days I agree to return merchandise  
and free gifts.

Send to: Sweetheart ☐ Wife ☐ Mother ☐ Me ☐

HER NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
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CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
MY NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
MILITARY ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIAL NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ RANK \_\_\_\_\_  
ENLISTMENT ENDS \_\_\_\_\_  
HOME ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
MY SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_


My Sweetheart's Birthday is \_\_\_\_\_  
(PLEASE FILL IN FOR BIRTHSTONE PENDANT)

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 8]

public quarters are available for occupancy by personnel of the armed services, though not occupied for personal reasons, no authority exists for payment of basic allowance for quarters. See, generally, 23 Comp.Gen.216."

Therefore, it is possible for the Government to discontinue Basic Allowance for Quarters to an individual who refuses to occupy adequate government quarters where the quarters would remain vacant as a result of the refusal.



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However, this situation has rarely occurred in the Marine Corps. There have never been sufficient quarters to fill requirements, and should assets exceed the requirements for eligibles (officer and enlisted in pay grades E-4 with seven years' service through E-9), it is possible to assign ineligibles (enlisted in pay grade E-4 with less than seven years service and below) to the quarters. The latter action would probably occur before an eligible would be ordered into quarters. The important point is that the quarters do not remain vacant.—Ed.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

On June 1, 1961, the address of the National Headquarters, Marine Corps League, Inc., was changed to:

National Headquarters  
Marine Corps League, Inc.  
Randolph Mansion,  
E. Fairmount Park  
\* Philadelphia 21, Pa.

\* Note the change in zone.

### APOLOGIES

When letters started rolling into the "Sound Off" editor's incoming basket with reprimands for having captioned several pictures incorrectly, we quickly referred the matter to Mr. Richard A. Long, Historical Branch, G-3, HQMC, who responded with the following note: "My apologies to Captain Dale Harpham, Assistant Director, U. S.

Marine Band, to Confederate Marine Corps authority Ralph W. Donnelly, and to other readers of the April and May issues of *Leatherneck*. When both issues arrived, I noted what was obviously printer's errors in the captions of certain photographs in 'Send Me Thirty Marines.' Checks with my submitted captions and with your Photographic Director, Mr. Louis Lowery, confirmed my suspicions.

"In Part I, the photograph of 'Brevet Major George Hunter Terrett, USMC,' was inadvertently captioned 'Captain Algernon S. Taylor, USMC,' and the captions of 'Captain John L. Broome, USMC, and Rear Admiral David C. Farragut, USN,' were switched. That of 'Francis Scala, leader of the Marine Band, 1855 to 1871,' in the May issue, was indeed mis-captioned 'Captain James Lewis.' Both the uniform and the clarinet would have disqualified Capt Lewis for his rank in that era."—Ed.

### KOREAN CASUALTIES

Dear Sir:

Would you please send, or print, information concerning the number of casualties suffered by the Marine Corps during the Korean Conflict?

Chuck Burrill  
Route 4


Lincolnton, N.C.

● Historical Branch, HQMC, furnished the following:

**WOUNDED**

Not mortal

26,038



"Anybody seen the creosote?"

*Leatherneck Magazine*

Died of wounds 541  
MISSING (MIA) 394  
KILLED (KIA) 3300  
CAPTURED or INTERNEED 221  
—Ed.

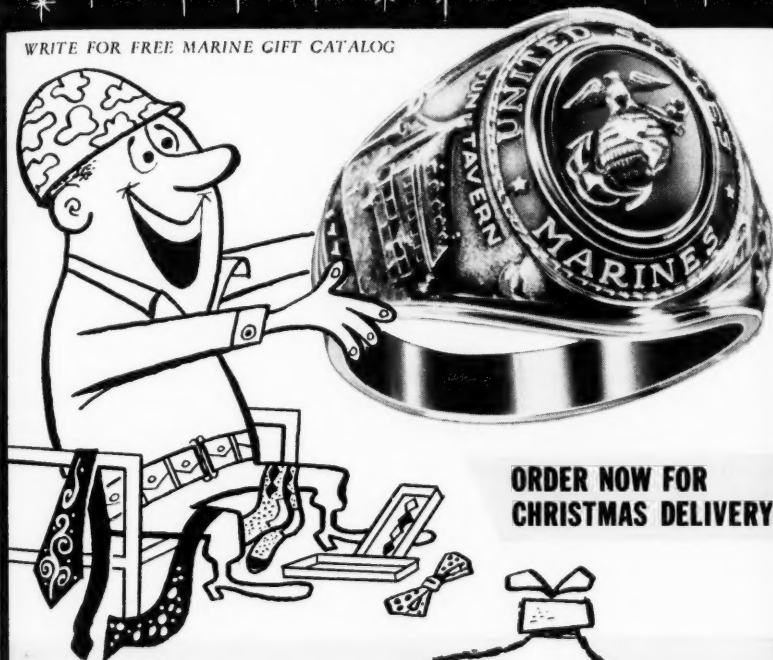
END

# ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 9

1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b);
5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (c); 8. (c);
9. (a); 10. (c).

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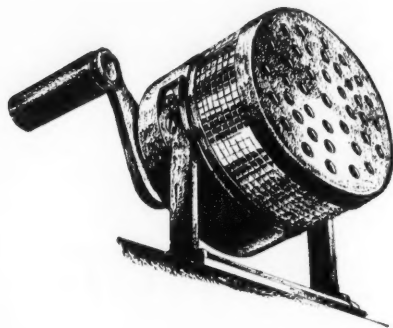
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# ALERT

by Col J. A. Donovan, Jr.

**D**URING THE PAST decade of tensions, crises and incidents between the forces of the Communist conspiracy and the Free World, "readiness" has become a common goal in the Armed Forces of the United States. Never before in our peacetime history have so many American fighting men been deployed to foreign shores and distant areas to stand watch, with our allies, prepared to preserve our way of life. Never before in peacetime have so many U.S. military units been maintained at such a high degree of alert readiness for combat as now exists in the closing months of 1961.

Twenty-five years ago, alert drills and "battle stations" were practices confined mainly to the fleets at sea. Fleet "readiness" was a byword even then as the very nature of naval warfare has made fast reaction to impending danger a long standing element of naval battle doctrine.

The standards, procedures and battle station drills of the Navy have also long been a part of the normal practices of Marines, as a result of their basic sea-going character. So, in the early days of the FMF, before World War II, "readiness" to move out quickly for overseas expeditions was an accepted standard for the U. S. Marine Corps. "First to Fight" was already an old Marine Corps slogan.

Events of World War II, from the early deployment of ready Marines to Iceland in July of 1941, to the first U.S. offensive operations against enemy shores at Guadalcanal, merely repeated the historic facts that U.S. Marines have been traditionally and functionally the nation's ready spearhead force. Large or small scale application of U.S. military power was a job for the Marines first.

## Lessons Relearned

The sudden, unexpected and large scale participation in the early days of the Korean War found many U.S. forces on occupation duty in the Far

East relatively unprepared for violent combat. The nearest U.S. Marines were in understrength divisions and wings thousands of miles away in California and North Carolina—or in a reserve status. Needless to say, before the Pusan Perimeter and Northern Korea battles were over, all of the U.S. forces had learned again—the hard way—the lessons of combat readiness. Many of the veterans of those campaigns are still in service. They will not soon forget the defeats, the retreats and the months of calamity for our side at the hands of a relentless communist foe. It appears that the lessons were learned well. Readiness is now everybody's business.

Our powerful Sixth and Seventh Fleets have been on patrol in the critical maritime areas continuously since the Korean War. Every day, year in and year out, we can be assured that some ships and aircraft of those Fleets are at battle stations or on dawn patrol, scanning the very beaches of the communist world.

For years, the giant bombers of the Air Force's Strategic Air Command have been practicing increasingly demanding degrees of combat readiness. Finally, this past year, that element of the nation's defenses, constituting the bulk of our atomic deterrent, went on an airborne alert with a substantial number of aircraft constantly kept in flight, armed and ready to go. In addition, the Continental Air Defense Command has kept jet interceptors on strip alert at dozens of air stations for many years.

The Army, too, in recent years has found itself in the readiness business, in contrast to its older, more traditional role of providing a base for a mobilization build-up of large forces of citizen soldiers and guardsmen. The Army now maintains scores of anti-air defense missile sites manned and ready around the clock. But most unprecedented for our peacetime Army is the overseas deployment, to the raw frontiers of the communist world, of two large field armies. The Seventh in Germany and

the Eighth in Korea are already committed to hold the line in those sensitive areas.

The Army has also built up a U.S. based Strategic Army Corps of three divisions, soon to be six, dedicated to readiness and speed of reaction to contingencies any place in the world.

All of this concern for our ability to react, all of the standards of highly alert defenses, is appropriate and wise. The enemies' surprises at Pearl Harbor and Korea; the delayed counteroffensives of the past as we built our strength; the costly results of "too little too late;" have left their mark. It does not take a visionary to see the current implications of the speed of communications, the speed of aircraft and rapidly with which current events can develop. Speed of reaction and timely application of U.S. combat power of the right type in suitable strength, as evidence of American policy and intent, is the dominant factor in U.S. strategy.

## Readiness an Old Story to Marines

Much has been written and said about speed of reaction, alert forces, speed of movement, and air and sea lift mobility in recent months. It is all old stuff to the U.S. Marine Corps. These matters have been our stock in trade and main concern for many years. Their validity is now gaining full recognition. The FMF has trained constantly at the skills of rapidly mounting out amphibious forces that can project modern combat power onto enemy shores by surface or helicopter assault.

Marine combat forces of combined arms, including supporting Marine Corps aircraft, are kept deployed at sea with the Sixth and Seventh Fleets. These highly mobile amphibious units are able to move to troubled areas quickly with the speed and full support of a powerful modern fleet. No other type force in the world has the balanced flexible and diverse capabilities of this unique combat team. It can move unchallenged through international waters to the vicinity of the objective area. It can lie offshore indefinitely, or it can put a varied amount of combat power ashore to protect American interests and to aid our allies. It can launch a powerful amphibious assault if need be.

# BATTALION

and it can support itself in combat with a good order of logistic stamina. This is combat readiness. This is reaction capability; timely, powerful and flexible. This is the role and mission of the Fleet Marine Force.

In addition to the units afloat, the FMF maintains powerful ready units in a forward deployment posture on Okinawa, Japan and Hawaii. These division-wing elements can be quickly moved to trouble spots in the Western Pacific where they can apply balanced combat power designed to do the specific job at hand. Behind them, at large U.S. bases on each coast, are additional division-wing teams constantly training for combat deployment.

## Air Speed Reaction

In spite of the fact that history has demonstrated that critical events are usually preceded by indications that provide us with strategic intelligence and time to move the balanced fleets near to the area—it is an accepted element of our national strategy that we also be able to react to emergency situations at air speeds. For some situations and locations, surface sea speed is neither fast enough nor appropriate. For certain purposes there is no comparison between 300 mph and 15 knots in our employment of modern forces and weapons.

The Marine Corps has long recognized the merits of air movement of Marine forces to the battle area and around the battlefield. Thus the Corps has had its own combat transport squadrons for many years. Reinforcement, augmentation or support of amphibious forces by air transported Marines is a part of amphibious doctrine. The Marine Corps has a statutory function of being ready to move and supply combat forces by air. Historic events of the recent past, such as the augmentation troop lift to Lebanon and the deployment in response to the Caracas-Nixon incident have emphasized requirements for an air movement capability.

Certain contingency plans require that the FMF maintain a high state of readiness to move limited size forces by air in an emergency. This is being done throughout the FMF.

In 1960, the Commandant, General

Shoup, added emphasis to this requirement by initiating joint training with the U.S. Air Force's Troop Carriers of Tactical Air Command. The Air Force has the specific function of providing air transportation for all of the services. It is the job of MATS to provide airlift for the inter-continental movement of troops and supplies.

MATS utilizes the giant C-124's, the Civil Reserve Airfleet and the new jet C-135s and C-130Bs. Troop Carrier Command is mainly a forward area tactical troop carrier. It has C-130s, C-123s and C-119 aircraft. It transports the Army airborne forces. It is also available to the Unified Commanders to support the amphibious forces and to carry Marines when necessary.

## Alert Marine Units

All three Marine divisions now maintain specified units on an alert status ready to move by air to overseas objective areas in the execution of our contingency plans. These are not "airborne assault" forces. These are "air transported" forces. The Army has the function of airborne assault—just as the Marine Corps has the function of amphibious assault. Movement by air is merely another means of projecting Marines and seapower into a troubled area to carry out our national policy.

The Second Marine Division, at Camp Lejeune, N.C., has probably maintained the highest degree of alertness for air movement during recent years. This is due to the nature of its particular plans and possible missions.

The tensions that exist in areas of the Atlantic, Mediterranean, Caribbean and South America require that FMF, Atlantic, maintain alert forces capable of mounting out expeditiously with little or no warning. The Second Marine Division, supported by the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, provides these alert units.

In the Second Marine Division, one of the battalions, reinforced as necessary, is constantly on "alert duty" ready for rapid mount out, in a matter of hours, by air. Within the alert duty battalion, one company is always on barracks alert. That is, the entire company is ready to go at a moment's

notice. The packs are packed, the truck convoy is parked in front of the barracks and the men never leave the area. They can be under way to the airfield at near-by Cherry Point in less than 15 minutes following the issuance of orders.

At Cherry Point, there are pre-positioned supplies and equipment for the air alert units. When the whistle blows and while the troops are moving by truck from Lejeune, the Second Marine Aircraft Wing people are loading the aircraft.

The Air Wing maintains a number of R4Q transports and crews on an alert status similar to the Division. These are to move the initial increment of Marines in a sudden emergency if speed of reaction is important. They are ready and waiting. However, these R4Q transports are relatively slow and aging aircraft. They are not the best for long distance, overwater troop lifts. It is hoped and expected that in a sudden air deployment of Marines, the Air Force will quickly provide the necessary long range transports of the C-124 and C-130 types for a fast airlift of the entire alert battalion.

## Constant Training

The alert units each train at the skills of aircraft movement planning and aircraft loading. The Division has a new mobile training van trailer configured like the inside of a transport aircraft. It can take a squad at a time for indoctrination in conduct aboard aircraft, parachutes, life jackets, ditching procedures and related basic techniques.

During its alert duty period, each unit conducts assembly and movement drills at any time of day or night. Occasionally it carries the drills all the way to Cherry Point. A rapid move by truck is followed by actual loading of aircraft and sometimes take-off and a short hop. This, of course, adds realism, interest and motivation to the alert duty period. Without such drills the alert duty could become a routine bore. It's hard to keep the team in tip-top shape continuously without an occasional scrimmage.

Periodically, the Air Force brings in its giant transport planes to Cherry Point or the Air Facility at New River,





*Everyone moves in a hurry when the siren alerts the stand-by company for a drill.*

#### **ALERT BATTALION (cont.)**



*Marines on stand-by are allowed only one set of utilities. Alerts cause unique laundry problems.*



#### **All three divisions maintain**

**certain of their units on an alert status, ready to move out on a moment's notice, by air, if an emergency should arise**

Sgt Russe

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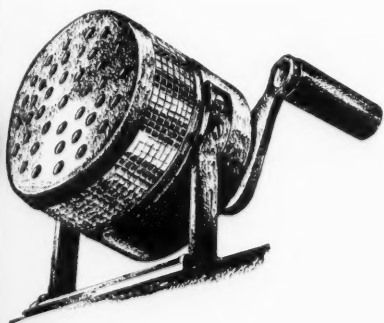
Photos by  
Sgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.



Company record books and other administrative gear must be loaded aboard trucks for shipment.



In a matter of minutes, the truck commanders signal that the convoy is ready.



The company commander orders the convoy to "move out" en route to an airfield. ➡

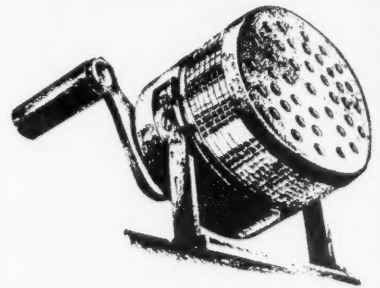
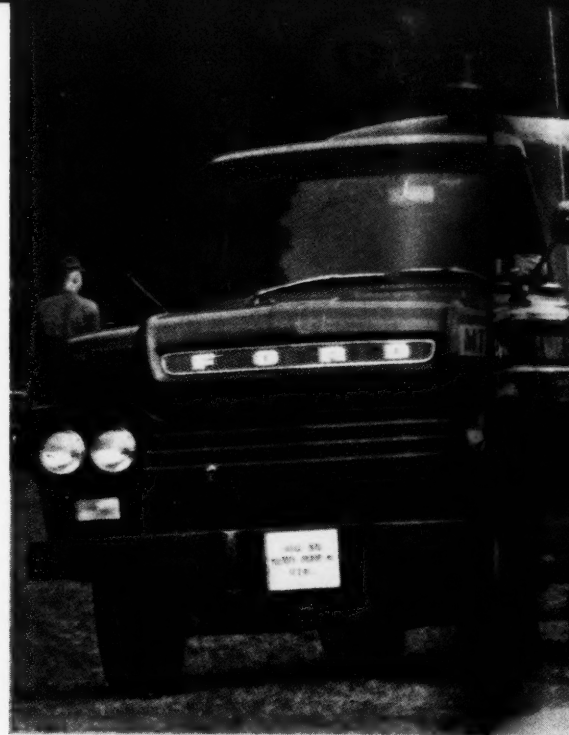


## ALERT BATTALION (cont.)

*The ready convoy stands by  
in the company area,  
waiting for an alert.* ➡

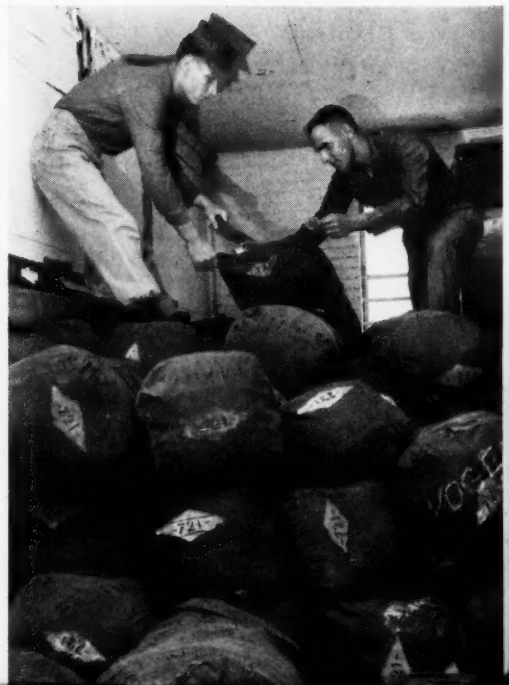


*Mechanical Mules and other vehicles are  
started daily to ensure readiness.*



*Combat gear is pre-loaded on the trucks.  
Truck commanders check the equipment daily.*

*Extra personal property is marked and  
stored with the supply sergeant.* ➡







*Men armed with pistols wear them even during ball games.*

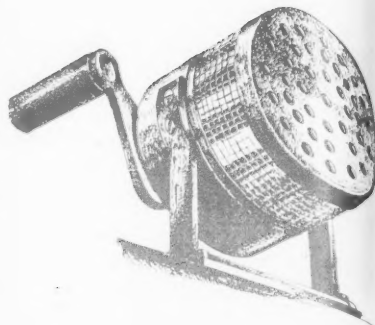


◀ *Movies in the squad bay help break the monotony of stand-by duty.*



*Daily physical conditioning exercises keep the men ready for field duty at all times.*

## ALERT BATTALION (cont.)



Each Mo  
in addit



*Loading drills in a mock-up aircraft reduce the embarkation time for troops.*



*Special teams of instructors check out the "alert" troops on new equipment.*

The "alert"  
are guard



## ALERT BATTALION

[text continued from page 15]



Each Marine always carries embarkation and assignment slips in addition to his dog tags and ID card.



The Air Wings maintain transports on an alert status to airlift the stand-by companies.



The "alert convoys," loaded and ready to roll, are guarded around the clock.

and the Marines have an opportunity to become familiar with the aircraft, practice loading them, get to know the Air Force people and work with their air movement procedures and doctrine. This is all necessary and important in order to develop the high degree of teamwork and inter-service cooperation demanded by current contingency plans. The Air Force has been most cooperative and helpful in this training.

### Many Stand the Watch

The Marines of the Air Wing at Cherry Point, and the Division at Camp Lejeune, who spend many hours during what may be considered tiresome and confining weeks on Alert Duty can take some consolation in the fact that they are not alone in their sacrifices. Other Marines on Okinawa, in Japan, and aboard ships in the Sixth and Seventh Fleets are also standing by. Airborne alert aircraft of SAC are constantly boring holes through the air, hundreds of U.S. pilots around the world are on strip or deck alert, airborne battle groups of STRAC also have the alert duty, Army OPs in Korea are manned and U.S. fighting men in Berlin are looking into the eye of potential trouble. The Navy roams the world in its traditional high state of battle station readiness.

Readiness is not a new concern to naval forces or the Marine Corps. However, the degree of readiness now maintained by all the services is a relatively recent development. It is a consequence of the times we live in. The speed of weapons, the world-wide threats, the many commitments and concerns have never before demanded so much of the military services in peacetime. It may be difficult for a man living at home in North Carolina to realize that he is actually within hours of possible frontline combat. The Alert Units and the speed of air movement now make all Marines available for immediate deployment into a combat situation thousands of miles away.

Readiness has always been the Marine Corps' concern. Now it is everyone's business and it's a business we'll all be in for the rest of our lives. World-wide recognition of this readiness and evidence of our serious intentions of maintaining it may deter those who might otherwise cause us to employ these forces. If this is so, then those thousands of American fighting men standing the long hours of Alert Duty can perhaps find some satisfaction in their contribution to world peace.

# CONDITION: READY

by SSgt Charles Kester

**Old-timers wouldn't know  
today's Marine Corps. Even  
greater changes are planned**

**T**HERE WAS a time when combat readiness posed no particular problem for the individual Marine.

During the palmy period when pipe clay and wig powder were standard issue, no one stayed up nights trying to improve the military efficiency of the Marine Corps; it wasn't necessary.

Weapons were simple in those days. Infantry combat tactics were practiced daily on the parade ground in the form of close order drill, and the mission of the Corps could generally be accom-



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plished with a whiff of grape, a volley of musketry and an assault with the bayonet.

There was no need for recruit depots and infantry training regiments to teach fresh-caught recruits the rudiments of military science. Instead, volunteers were sent directly to their first duty station, where leather-lunged sergeants quickly taught them to care for their uniforms, exposed them to the facing movements, made them learn their general orders, familiarized them with the issue musket and put them on duty. The new boot was ready for combat!

There wasn't much a private needed to know in the days when the entire Marine Corps couldn't muster as many men as one of today's Regimental Landing Teams. But there was plenty of time to teach him enough to be effective on the battlefield. Because the Corps was small it was easy to ensure that each man got sufficient instruction in the necessary military subjects.

Times have changed since then, as any Operations Officer will be glad to tell you. Today, maintaining combat readiness causes a higher rate of APC consumption than any other problem, both at Headquarters Marine Corps, and in the field.

As weapons became more complicated additional hours of instruction were needed. With the advent of breech-loading rifles and automatic weapons, more stress was placed on the importance of the individual Marine in combat. When communications, supply, and transportation techniques became more complicated a corps of technicians was created, and they required specialist training, along with their infantry subjects.

As a result, since World War II, it has become increasingly difficult for Commanding Officers to be sure that each member of his command receives the training he needs, and it has been even harder to make certain that all Marines are given a standard course of instruction in their basic military subjects.

Although each command had its own system of testing to determine how much of its training was getting through to the individual Marine, there was no way of comparing results on a Corps-wide basis. It was impossible for a Commanding Officer to evaluate his training program, or to compare it with others. It was almost as difficult for Headquarters Marine Corps to provide assistance to units which requested help in judging their teaching systems.

A new program, now going into effect throughout the Corps, will help solve many of these problems. The basis for the recently developed system is a standard series of tests which will be

... times have changed since then



administered during the Inspector General's annual inspection of all units. Similar tests will also be used for promotion examinations, and tests of the same type may be requested by Commanding Officers on a twice-yearly basis.

The new examinations will cover five general fields; small arms, protective measures, small unit tactics, mines and grenades, and garrison duties. Another field, leadership and instruction, will be included in the tests for corporals, sergeants and all Staff NCOs.

Because the standard tests will soon be given throughout the Marine Corps, it will be possible to judge the effectiveness of all the basic military training given in the Corps.

There are a number of advantages for the individual who will take these examinations. All will be multiple choice tests, based on standard references. In this way the chances will be greatly reduced for anyone to get a lower score than he deserves just because he doesn't understand the testing technique.

There will no longer be different passing scores for different occupational fields. In the future, a score of 65 will be considered the minimum acceptable grade on the IG tests, the General Military Subjects Tests and for the examinations which the CO may request twice a year.

Marine Corps Order 1510.2B, which governs the training given all enlisted

Marines, is now being revised in order to reduce the number of references a man must study so he can pass any of these tests. The only exception will be in the requirements for Staff NCOs. Their list of reference materials may be enlarged, for the Commandant feels that senior NCOs should do considerable outside reading.

While Headquarters Marine Corps is constantly trying to make it easier for enlisted men to learn and apply the basic military subjects, the training tasks of individual Commanding Officers are also being eased.

Each of these tests given to every unit is graded in Washington, and the final results for each organization are plotted on a graph. A copy of this profile is sent to the unit CO, so that he may know where his training program needs to be strengthened.

The profile for his unit might show, for example, that the privates, PFCs and corporals of his command scored 89 percent in the small arms sections, 59 percent in small unit tactics, 67 percent in protective measures, 78 percent on mines and grenades and 72 percent in garrison duties, for an overall average of 69.26 percent. Obviously, he would want to stress small unit tactics and protective measures in his next training schedules.

It won't be necessary to test the entire command to arrive at a profile, however. Studies show that as few as five percent of the unit can give an



## CONDITION: READY (cont.)

accurate picture of the state of training of the whole organization.

The unit profile, of course, will not show any individual grades. Instead, it will reflect the overall performance of the organization. It will be an easy matter, though, for an individual to compare his scores against the performance of his outfit and find where he stands. In years to come, the standard

tests should prove invaluable to COs planning their training schedules.

At Headquarters Marine Corps there is a continual search for new or more effective training devices. Among the items now being considered are the automatic teaching machines which are now in use in schools across the country. These machines can teach a wide range of technical subjects faster and more effectively than human teachers, in many cases.

As effective as they are, it's doubtful if the machines will ever replace the

Marine DI. It doesn't seem possible that scientists could ever design a machine versatile enough to wear a campaign hat with confidence, or to give orders like "Ya lelf lank. . . harch!"

Another problem which caused very little concern in Archibald Henderson's day was that of physical readiness.

There weren't many specialists in those days, and the normal activities of the average Marine's working day kept him physically ready for combat.

In today's Marine Corps, this isn't the case. There are now as many desk workers as there are infantry troops, which accounts for the whole physical readiness program! A great deal of time and effort have gone into developing the combat conditioning course, and even more planning has been devoted to making certain that all Marines stay in shape.

Provision is now being made to include the physical readiness test in the Corps-wide promotion system. In the future, before a man can be considered for a new rank, his record book or latest fitness report will have to show that he has successfully completed the test within the past three months.

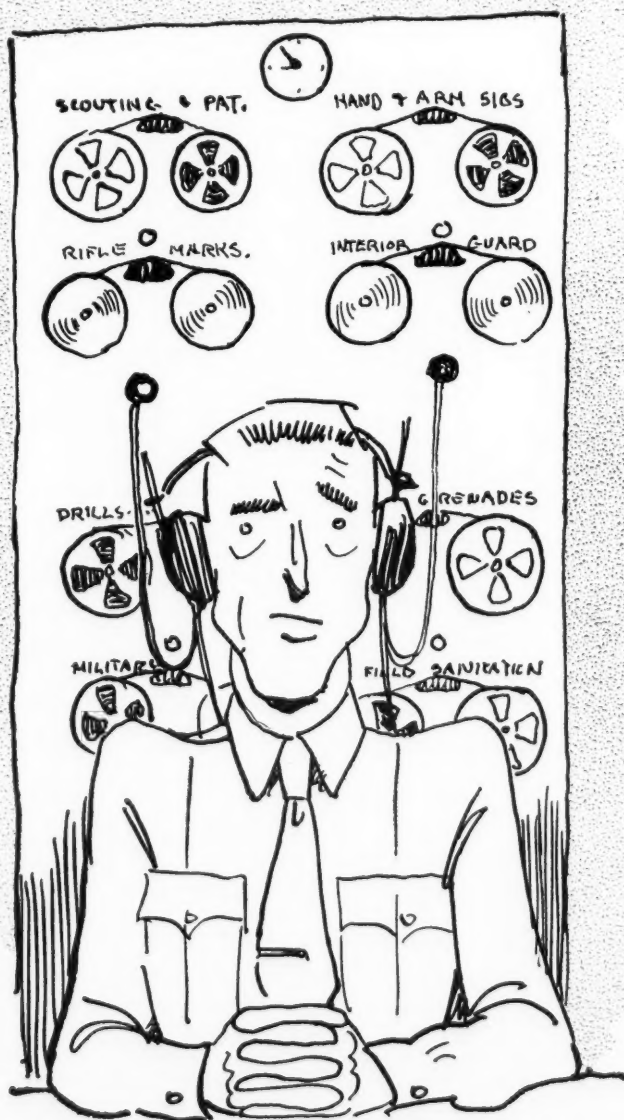
One of the possibilities that has been considered to keep Marines interested in their physical condition is a combat readiness competition, similar to the Combat Marksmanship Competitions, now held at Quantico. Although this type of contest is still in the earliest planning stages, one of these days you may find yourself cheering for a team from your outfit as it competes in the rope climb!

During the period when all firearms were loaded through the muzzle, very little attention was paid to the shooting ability of the man in the ranks. When it became apparent after the battle of First Manassas that troops needed more range experience, combat units were pulled off the line and allowed to fire 15 rounds apiece. This was considered adequate marksmanship training!

The smooth-bore musket was so basically inaccurate and infantry tactics depended so much on mass formations that there were no good reasons to try to produce expert shooters.

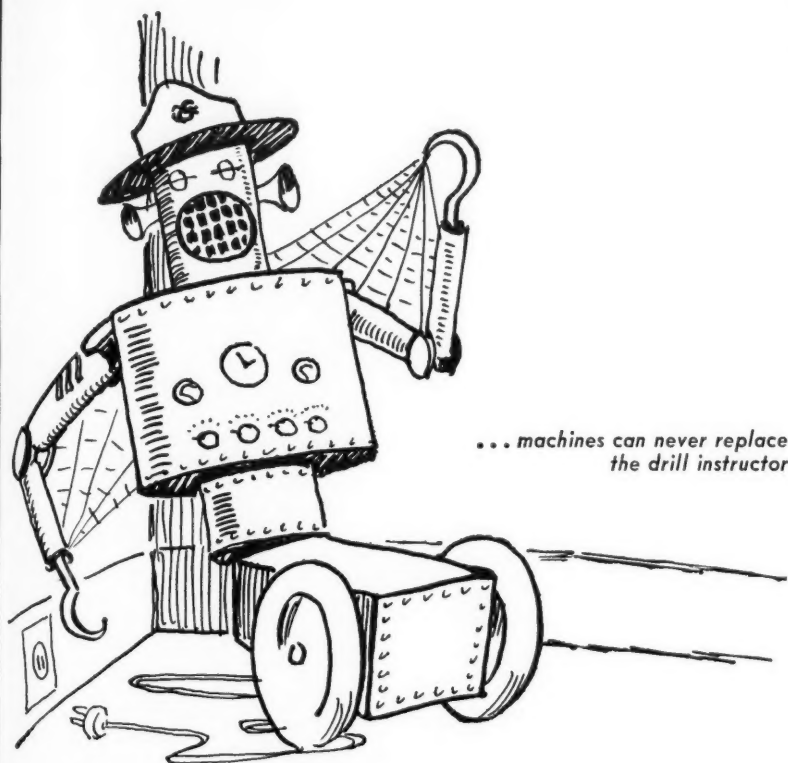
As higher powered, more accurate weapons were adopted, rifle marksmanship became increasingly important. Today the average Marine fires more rounds on record day than the men of 100 years ago shot in the course of an entire enlistment.

Although fixed-range firing has become a permanent feature of life in the Corps, developments are now in the mill which will produce more realistic marksmanship training.



... a wide range of subjects faster





At Camp Pendleton a new combat course is being tested, and it may establish a standard combat range for all major commands. The new equipment, which will be issued as a kit, will allow any organization with sufficient room to set up its own combat course.

Among the devices being tested are pop-up silhouettes which can be reused indefinitely, night firing targets

which can simulate enemy small arms fire, man-sized devices which can move back and forth as much as 20 feet, and simulators for both Redeye missiles and anti-tank weapons.

The new course will be as near to actual combat as possible. Flash and sound simulators for incoming artillery and mortar fire have been devised, as well as noise-makers which sound very

much like enemy small arms fire.

When the new range is approved for general use, there may be a major change in rifle qualification procedures. Among the systems under consideration are a combat qualification course for all hands; a mixed-range period during which shooters would divide their time between the combat course and firing fixed distances; and a program whereby shooters would find themselves firing known distances one year and the combat course the next.

It isn't known yet which method will be adopted, for each system has its own assets and drawbacks. It's certain, however, that Marine shooters in years to come will spend less time squinting at spotters 500 yards away. Rather, they'll be concentrating on learning to fire from the hip!

Although the Corps has always been associated with amphibious operations, the techniques of assaulting a fortified shore-line have changed so much during the past few years that it has become difficult to keep all hands abreast of changes in doctrine.

Since it just isn't possible for all Marines to attend the various schools on amphibious warfare, it was decided to take the schools to the Marines.

Two presentations have been prepared for men in the field, and both are constantly being up-dated. This year's Amphibious Warfare Study, for instance, covers operations in an amphibious landing under conditions short of general war and is set in Southeast Asia. It is designed for high-level headquarters, staff and command schools and other planning groups.

The Landing Force Instruction Team has tailored its presentation for the

**TURN PAGE**



**... rifle marksmanship has become more important**

**Training devices now being tested will**

**help keep every Marine combat ready**



# CONDITION: READY (cont.)

lower ranks. The lectures, which are rewritten every two years, provide a means of keeping officers and NCOs abreast of current landing force doctrine, techniques, and developments. At the same time, the Team provides instruction material, so those who attend the presentations can pass on what they've learned.

In order to reach all their audiences, the two teams, which work out of Marine Corps Schools at Quantico, travel thousands of miles each year. The Landing Force Instruction Team works on a two-year schedule, spending one year on the East Coast and the next in the West, while the Amphibious Warfare Study group visits foreign schools and bases, as well as Army, Navy and Marine Corps installations in the States.

More than classroom work is needed, though, to make the Corps an efficient, combat ready military organization. Much of the equipment used today didn't exist during the island assaults of World War II. Doctrine has changed in almost every field. No matter how well the individual is trained in his own specialty, he still needs practice working with other specialists to produce a single coordinated attack force.

A modern landing team is a highly complex organization, and commanders must have experience in controlling the group even more than the individual Marine needs training in his specialty.

During the next year, Marines all over the world will take part in exercises designed to build individual skills

... include the physical readiness test



... more shooting from the hip

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and to improve unit efficiency. Training priorities have been given to improvement of individual combat ability, development of leadership qualities in small unit commanders, combat firing and technique of rifle fire, and night operations.

Units will stress the employment of combined arms, guerrilla and anti-guerrilla warfare, increased battlefield mobility, perfection of logistic systems and procedures, and techniques for fighting in such widely varied climates as deserts, jungles, mountains and the Arctic.

The minimum training requirements for the next year include at least one Division, Wing and Force Troops amphibious exercise, an air defense test and a major logistic support maneuver for each of the Fleet Marine Forces.

In addition to the major maneuvers to be held by the Fleet Marine Forces, a host battalion and regimental landing operations has been scheduled. Each of these landings will be on a scale which would amaze the Marines who landed at New Providence during the Revolutionary War.

The equipment used today, the techniques which have been developed, and the doctrine which has been devised, would all be astounding to the original Marines, but the most amazing item of all would be one which most present-day Marines take for granted . . . our training for readiness. **END**



... simulators for incoming artillery



... training schedules were almost unknown

# USMC ISSUE



*The new M-60 machine gun is lighter than its predecessor.*

*New individual equipment will afford Marines more mobility and fire power.* ➡



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**T**HE FIRST Marines to go into combat in the history of the Corps relied mainly on the dependability of the muskets issued to them. Today's Marine, relying on both dependability and accuracy with the rifle, will have it much better than his ancestors when, and if, he is called upon to take arms against an enemy.

A chronology of the many improvements in the individual Marine's basic uniform and equipment over a period of 187 years would undoubtedly tax the supply of paper at any printing house. To describe the why's and wherefore's that led to the adoption of today's weapons would exhaust that supply. Most Marines, excluding history students, are concerned only with that personal equipment with which they

have come in contact during their careers, or that with which their fathers, uncles, or older brothers might have fought. Let us examine the changes in personal equipment which have taken place in the relatively short period of time since the turn of the century.

"A man armed with a rifle, bayonet, and ammunition is a complete military unit," is not an idle saying. Ask any Marine, "What is the most important piece of equipment you possess?" and unhesitatingly, he'll reply, "My rifle."

The rifle as we know it today is a far cry from that used by Marines in 1900. The M-14 has been officially adopted by the services and should generally replace the M-1 throughout the Corps by next year.

At the turn of the century, when

military commanders were faced with relatively few problems as compared to his present day contemporary, each force had the basic ingredients for what was considered an adequate fighting machine—individuals and their weapons. The force, gifted with the larger amount of these ingredients, usually came out the winner. The basic weapon used by Marines during the early 1900's was the Krag Jorgenson which had replaced the Lee "straight pole" rifle. Stories still abound wherever old-timers gather about the Banana War days, and they all prove conclusively that success or failure depended on the manner in which those old-time weapons were utilized.

In 1910, the first change took place in the basic weapon which some

**TURN PAGE**

**Today's Marine will never find himself short on equipment, thanks to constant research and development**

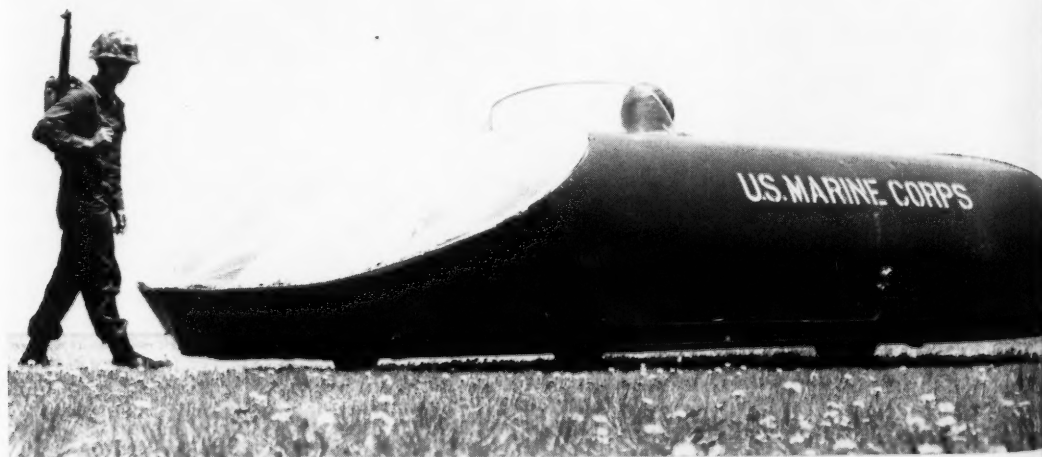


*The experimental anti-tank weapon resembles a sawed-off 3.5 rocket launcher.*

◀ *The flame thrower of the future will be well protected.*



The one-man helicopter was tested extensively at the Landing Force Development Center, Quantico.



An experimental vehicle, now undergoing tests, will float on a cushion of compressed air.

present-day Marines remember. By that year Marines were using, almost exclusively, the '03 Springfield rifle. The '03 served the Corps well, but with the advent of WW II it was inevitable that researchers at the Springfield Armory would come up with a rifle that would fire as effectively, faster, and with less effort on the part of the shooter.

That weapon was the M-1. There isn't a Marine serving today who doesn't know the capabilities of this battle-proved weapon. It took a government employee—John C. Garand—almost 20 years to perfect the rifle which bears his name and which, during the Korean Conflict, literally and figuratively proved to be a life-saver.

Just as the '03 and M-1 were born and raised at the Springfield Armory, so too was the M-14. Immediately after WW II, researchers, including Garand, went to work developing a new weapon which would not only give the basic infantry man more firepower capability, but also alleviate two added problems—weight and ammunition. The new M-14 rifle is approximately a pound lighter than the M-1 and the ammunition is standard ammo used by all NATO countries. These two factors alone are enough to gladden the souls of Marines who have trudged up and down hills the world over, carrying the M-1, in addition to their other gear; or, when in combat, have found themselves with plenty of rifles but no bullets and plenty of Allied ammo lying around. The last is reminiscent of tales that came out of the Civil War about men

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*The "Flying Duck" operates in excess of 35 mph as compared to a previous high of six mph. It first flew in 1959.*

finding themselves with plenty of powder but no flint to ignite it.

Other than the slight differences in weight and ammo size, just what can the M-14 do that it caused the demise of the M-1?

It can do plenty!

Designed to replace the M-1, Carbine and BAR, it has a rate of fire of 750 rounds per minute; its maximum range is 3500 yards, muzzle velocity of 2800 feet per second; its magazine has a maximum capacity of 20 rounds; length overall is 44.4 inches; and its total weight, with magazine, is 10 pounds; without the magazine, 8.7 pounds. During basic-training lectures Marines will hear the M-14 described as a gas-operated, air-cooled, magazine-fed, rotating-bolt, semi-automatic, shoulder weapon with very little structural difference from the M-1.

Veterans of ground service with the Corps in the past few decades, returning to future division-sized operations, will probably all have one question to ask before their visit is over. They'll wonder what happened to the light machine gun, and Marines who haven't fired the new M-60, won't be convinced that the Corps has a machine gun that can be fired from the shoulder.

The Springfield Armory, in conjunction with the Bridge Tool and Dye Works, began developing the M-60 back in 1947 for the same basic reasons that a new rifle had to be manufactured to replace the M-1—the new M-60 uses the standard NATO cartridge of 7.62-mm, and is about eight pounds lighter

than the LMG.

Two important features of the M-60 are the bipod which is part of the barrel assembly and the two barrels which accompany each weapon issued to the field.

The bipod's legs have a perforated sheet metal skirt which strengthens the leg and, when folded back, provides for easier removal of hot barrels when used as a hand-holder. Tests indicated that the M-60 can fire 125 rounds a minute for 5000 rounds or for 40 minutes with no appreciable change in its accuracy.

Time is an important factor in all combat engagements and the slightest interruption in sustained machine gun fire can give an enemy the necessary time he needs to regroup his forces. The days of the five-minute barrel change on a machine gun are gone forever. With the new M-60, the operation can be completed in 10 seconds or less. With just a twist of the wrist the new weapon's barrel (along with the flash suppressor, bipod, front sight, and gas system which are all part of the barrel assembly) is locked into place.

In addition to making it easier for the operator of the M-60, the weapon itself is ideally simplified. The revolutionary disintegrating metallic link principle of the ammunition belt will allow a man to fire as few or as many rounds as he wants. Conceivably a man could sit at a road junction for days on end, pumping lead into or at anything that approached his field of fire.

Artillery has always been one of the closest friends a rifleman has had.

Along with close air support in recent Corps combat history, the assistance artillery has given the foot slogger is incalculable. In the future, the artillery and rifleman will become closer friends, for the Marine going into combat in the future will carry his own artillery, thanks to the newly adopted M-79, 40-mm. grenade launcher.

Like the Yankees, who seem to hit all the home runs, the Springfield Armory was again instrumental in developing the M-79 which any Marine can fire with ease—and with deadly results. Designed mainly to fill the gap between maximum grenade range and the useful ranges of the 81-mm. mortar, the new launcher gives the small infantry unit the advantage of destroying enemy forces without calling in artillery as in the past. No additional strain will be placed on communications in the future, outside of a little extra lung power by the platoon or company commander.

Although the basic principle for good rifle shooting is employed to fire the launcher, direct hits are not required since the grenade used has a deadlier radius than the old style hand grenades. The fuzes on each round, although highly sensitive, afford the shooter maximum safety by not arming themselves until the projectile has traveled 30 yards. At the moment, it is not known how many of the new launchers will be assigned to the rifle squad or platoon because, in this day of rapid advancement in packaging explosives, it is difficult to visualize the





The XM-70 automatic field artillery piece will fire six rounds in 2½ seconds.

## USMC ISSUE (cont.)

common incident which governs the makeup of tables of equipment. One certainty, however, is that advancements won't be slowed down in the future because of a lack of short range artillery—the unit leader will only have to call on the nearest man armed with an M-79.

During WW II and the Korean conflict, an untold number of Marines, in desperation, stood up and tried to knock strafing enemy planes out of the air with their M-1's. Except for a few "lucky" hits there weren't many MIG's or Zeroes shot out of the Korean or Pacific skies by shoulder-fired weapons.

Introduction of the Red-Eye surface-to-air missile into the Corps' armament system has now given the individual Marine the capability of countering an enemy low-level bombing mission. Approximately four feet long, three inches in diameter, and weighing 20 pounds, the Red-Eye can be transported by the individual through dense jungles or

over high mountains. Until used, the launcher is capped at both ends and becomes a shipping container for the missile.

The new weapon is a composite structure which contains propellant, an electronic guidance system (the projectile searches out the heat of an enemy aircraft) and a high explosive warhead. The weapon even tells a man when to pull the trigger by emitting a whining noise when an enemy aircraft is in range.

The only answer to the question asked by the Marine in the field, "Why all the new weapons, aren't the ones we are replacing good enough?", is that we must have a new high degree of mobility in any future engagement. Hence, the lightness in the new rifle, grenade launcher, machine gun, and even the ultra-modern Red-Eye which have all been produced with that one thought in mind—get there as fast as you can and, when you get there, be able to maneuver rapidly.

It seems odd that a war (WW II) had to point out the great need for a life-saving device. Military minds were always of the opinion that body armor was a good piece of equipment to have if it didn't hamper the wearer in battle. Fighting men through the ages have found that being able to move about freely was far better self-protection than being pinned in one spot, clad in clumsy body protection.

It was not until after World War I that new plastics came out which afforded the military man in WW II



Tested as a troop carrier, the new "Scamp" can perform many duties

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*Improved rations will make each Marine a first-class cook under all conditions.*

*The Red-Eye is the Corps' first shoulder-fired ground to air missile.* ➔



*The barrel of the M-60 can be changed in a matter of seconds.*

some protection. Only a few of the plastic-and-spun-glass-filled vests were used during the war and casualty statistics indicated that much improvement was needed. Since chest and abdomen wounds caused the greatest amount of fatalities, researchers at the Medical Field Research Laboratory at Camp Lejeune concentrated on protection for those parts of the anatomy. It was at this lab that the Navy and Marine Corps took leadership over all other military organizations in the development of body armor as we know it today.

In a continuing series of tests which lasted from 1947 through the Korean conflict, the Marine of today can go into combat almost fully protected from low-velocity, small caliber ammunition and deadly shell fragments.

From a vest-type garment which protected the chest and abdomen, the Field Laboratory expanded to a short trunk-like garment, attached to the vest and protecting the groin area. A Marine probably couldn't win too many five-mile running races wearing the protective armor of today, but the 10-pound garment still allows plenty of mobility.

It has been a misconception for quite some time that an army marches on its stomach. Ask any Marine and he will tell you, quite emphatically, that his two feet have always taken him where he wanted to go in combat and, aside from short helicopter rides, will probably continue to do so in the future.

The Korean Winter of 1950-51 was a disastrous one for the infantryman as far as his feet were concerned. It was bitter cold and frostbite took a far

greater toll than any anti-personnel weapon the communists employed. A hurry-up call was issued for a practical cold weather boot for use by the First Division and Wing.

For years scientists had been trying to find an answer to the perplexing problem of what to do to keep a fighting man's feet from freezing in cold climates. After adopting the shoe pac during the late forties, the Army had given up its experimentation, having concluded that the problem had been licked. The shoe pac failed dismally during the first Winter of combat in Korea and paved the way for the Corps to lead in the pioneering and production of a thermal boot.

The new boot, adopted by the Corps and used by Marines in Korea, proved far superior to the shoe pac. It employed the vapor barrier principle and the wearer supplied his own heat. The boot had an air space between the inner and outer layers of wool pile insulation which was sealed off by latex, which prevented it from coming in contact with any moisture. If the wearer followed the basic principles of keeping his feet clean, changing socks every 12 hours, and didn't remain inactive for more than an hour, he would not experience discomfort from frostbite.

Although both the adoption of the armored vest and the thermal boot were lightly publicized at the time, both proved to be prime defenses against the enemy's anti-personnel weapons. A 30 percent reduction in the number of casualties (continued on page 79)

Leatherneck Laffs  
Presents

# THE READY MARINE



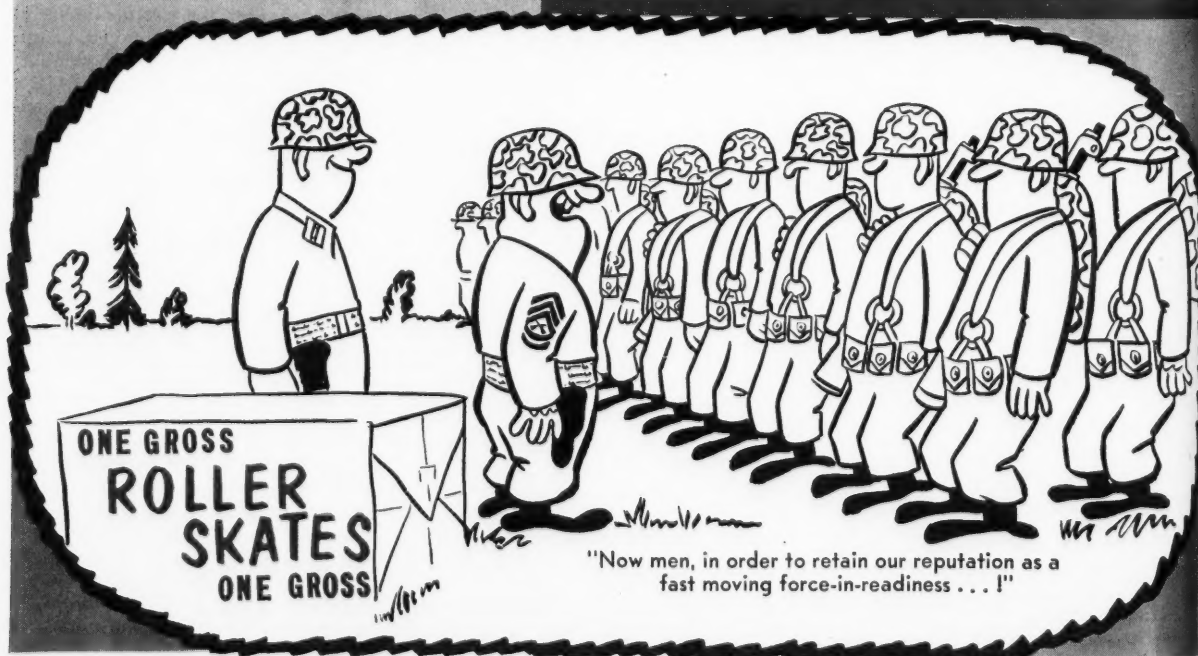
by  
Bob FLEISCHAUER



"Hurry, Mother, Baby's home from boot camp!"



"Over it, Kraugmyer, OVER it!"



ONE GROSS  
ROLLER  
SKATES  
ONE GROSS

"Now men, in order to retain our reputation as a  
fast moving force-in-readiness . . . I"





"I was ready in '17 and I'm ready now!"



"What are you Foggerty, some kind of a wise guy?"



"At least you can take it off for chow!"



"When I said work out with the barbells, I meant . . . !"

# Since 75

**W**E WONDER if John Adams' committee foresaw what it was creating? Massachusetts' delegate to Continental Congress headed a seven-man board selected to form a Navy. By day, the Maritime Committee met at Philadelphia's Independence Hall. By night, they gathered in an upstairs room at Tun Tavern. Often working past midnight, the seven men launched the Continental Navy . . . and penned a resolution calling for "two Battalions of Marines."

By specific reference, the committee forecast the Marines' future. The resolution asked for the appointment of those . . . "able to serve to advantage by sea, when required." Thus, then, as now, by sea. The document also directed that "they be considered a part of the number, which the Continental Army before Boston is ordered to consist of." Also, then, as now, by land.

After being enticed by posters promising that each man would be "enabled to cut a Dash on shore with his GIRL and his GLASS that might be envied by a nobleman," the first Continental Marines found themselves far from shore, girls, glass or noblemen. They were aboard ship—in the fighting tops—picking off enemy gun crews with musket fire.

Marines fought in every Naval engagement in the Revolution, and set a precedent of their own by making America's first amphibious landing. This was in the Bahamas.

The British had guns and powder

aplenty at New Providence. The colonies needed them, so Captain Samuel Nicholas, former innkeeper of Tun's Tavern, yelled the first "follow me" and 200 Marines slapped ashore. One fort capitulated almost immediately, and Capt Nicholas was able to talk the other out of its stores.

But the precedent had been set. From then on, whenever America was faced with an unfriendly beach, the call was bugled to "those soldiers who sail on ships."

There wasn't much bugling after the Revolution. That's an overstatement. There wasn't *any* bugling after the war. Young, naive America, believing that its principles were its protection, disbanded the services.

For six years (1783 to 1789) this country was without a military establishment, save a few score Army officers retained on active duty. But, because the Barbary pirates were hoisting the skull and crossbones indiscriminately, and because France was making war noises, the first Congress authorized a military build-up. Then Congress and everyone else promptly forgot the whole thing.

It wasn't until 1798 that the Navy and Marine Corps were finally re-established, under the administration of John Adams, who had been instrumental in their birth before the revolution.

Marines once again found themselves dangling in the top shrouds, sniping at gun crews. They fought throughout the quasi-war with France, then went a-pirating. The hassle with the Barbary corsairs was climaxed by one of the

most famous marches in the annals of the military. Lieutenant Presley O'Bannon and six Marines trekked 600 miles, from Egypt to Tripoli, just to capture a town. The march itself might have been incidental, if it hadn't been for 90 followers of an inept ruler, 48 mercenaries and a party of Arabian horsemen. Through the month-and-a-half march, the three factions forgot their common enemy and blithely waged war among themselves. Somehow, O'Bannon managed to keep them together long enough to whip the eye-patches off the corsairs.

Back in the States, another type of conflict was brewing. The Marine Corps was being used as the ball in a fast game of military tennis. The Navy would serve, the Army would return and the Navy would try to throw the ball away.

The Act of 1798 established the Corps as a separate service within the Navy. But the bridge between fact and practice was bewildering. Marines were sworn in with the Army oath and received Army allowances. Also, the Commandant was authorized a staff patterned after Army staffs.

There was such confusion that, at one point, the Secretary of the Navy wrote the Secretary of War, referring to "your regiment of Marines." At another time, the Navy secretary noted the Commandant as being an "officer in the Army." And as if that weren't enough, the Secretary, in 1831, recommended the "discontinuance of the Marine Corps or its transfer entirely" either to the Army or Navy. Shades of things

**In 1775, the Corps was only a resolution.**

**A century later, we began thinking about a landing force.**

**Today, the U.S. Marine Corps is a highly trained Force-In-Readiness**

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Finally, in 1834, Congress found a home for the orphan . . . with the Navy. Quote the Act of 1834: "The Marine Corps shall, at all times, be subject to the laws and regulations . . . established for the better government of the Navy, except when detached for service with the Army, by order of the President."

Meanwhile, the Marines had fought through the War of 1812, most notably at the siege of New Orleans as part of Andrew Jackson's "throw-together" army which beat the British decisively, but needlessly. The peace treaty had been signed in London two weeks before.

After the War of 1812, the United States once again slumped into military limbo. The services returned to garrison and almost everyone forgot that peace is usually that short illusion between long wars.

Archibald Henderson was one who didn't forget. Destined to be the Corps' first "character" and the man to hold the Commandant's chair longer than any other Marine, he swept into office roaring "training and more training" and left the Corps with a new word "readiness."

To fully understand the scope of Commandant Henderson's concepts, we

have to keep in mind that, prior to that time, practically every Marine served aboard ship. The Act of 1834, however, implied that Marines would fight as units ashore, if the President felt the urge. And he did, a few years later.

Henderson was the type of man to react to added responsibilities. An extrovert, he boasted that he knew every Marine's job. A perfectionist, he inspected every post and detachment, and was accused of having a sharper eye than half a dozen William Tells in an apple orchard. A disciplinarian, he took no nonsense from anyone . . . above or below him. Once, in fact, he appealed directly to the President when the Navy Department countermanded one of his orders. He won, too.

Early in his tour, the Commandant wanted to build a landing force. He never did realize an FMF as we know it today, but he did keep a cadre battalion at Headquarters. This outfit, his "in-put battalion," learned the latest tactics and weapons. The education was to come in handy.

There were two major conflicts fought during Henderson's era; the Seminole and Mexican Wars.

The hassle with the Creeks and Seminoles, though drawn out and miserable for the men involved, can be

summarized in a few words: The Government wanted the Indians to move to reservations. The Indians didn't want to go. War. Commandant Henderson volunteered two battalions of Marines. Accepted; he led them South himself. It was a seven-year fight. Neither side won.

The Marine Corps, like the rest of the country, was tragically torn in half by the Civil War. Men who had shot beside each other in Mexico shot at each other after 1861. And too many of them didn't miss.

Throughout the four years America took to overcome its fiery adolescence, the Corps was relegated to minor roles. It had to be; because, while the rest of the services expanded considerably, the Corps did not.

When the Spanish-American War triggered forth, the Corps still had no landing force as we know one today. But Headquarters was iron-jawed about training one, even if it were only to see duty in a single campaign.

Six barracks supplied the 647 Marines who landed at "Gitmo," but the men didn't have to wait for the assault to learn each other's names. By the time they had finished pounding ground at Portsmouth, N. H., and then again at Key West, Fla., they not only knew

**TURN PAGE**





each other's names, but were devising a few for the Spaniards they'd soon fight.

A few years later, the FMF concept was born. It was to be called, initially, the Advanced Base Force.

Although Marines were receiving regimental-type training as early as 1902, it was 1910 before a formal school was established. Located at New London, Conn., the Advanced Base School devoted its entire curriculum to the problems of amphibious warfare.

Five years later, another "school" was opened. It was called Parris Island, one of two such "colleges" which have become indispensable to the Marine method of getting things done.

By the time the United States "over-there-ed" into World War I, the Advanced Base School and Parris Island had fielded thousands of well-trained Marines. It wasn't long before most of them were aboard ship, heading for France.

But there were more than a few who muttered "damn" while the troop ships loaded. They were the visionaries, the men who wanted a few more years to develop amphibious warfare before plunging into a war. And a war which would be fought entirely on ground at that.

The visionaries were to wait for more than 20 years before their dreams became reality. In 1917, it was pack up your old kit bag.

What the Marines did in France has become legendary. At Belleau Wood, only the Marines and their bloody bayonets stood between the Germans and Paris. When it was finished there were no Germans in what the French later renamed *Bois dela Brigade De Marine*.

Soissons, St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont and Meuse Argonne—all names that school kids learn . . . and Marines will never forget.

And then it was over.

Artilleryman Frank Hunter later wrote about the last moments of the war. It was nearly 11 a.m., November 11th, 1918:

"Then suddenly silence ripped its way into our consciousness. It seemed louder and more devastating than had been the discord of combat. The optimists grinned. The cynics waited. It was too incomprehensible. Something, surely, would be wrong with the terms and the fighting would break out with renewed vigor. This War to end War had been going on for a long time. Could it possibly end so abruptly?"

It did. But, unfortunately, it wasn't the war to end all wars.

As a matter of fact, the Marines were

still at war after that quiet day in November, 1918. And they remained at war, off and on, until 1933.

The Banana Wars had started before the international conflict . . . and continued long afterwards. Oddly enough, they began in Nicaragua—1912—and ended in the same country 21 years later. In the interim, however, the Marines became well-traveled Caribbean tourists.

The list of landings:

Nicaragua, 1912, 1927 and 1933.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1914.

Haiti, 1915 and '31.

Dominican Republic, 1916.

Throughout these melodramatic conflicts, only the cast of characters changed. The plot remained the same. A country would be unraveled by revolution, threatening both American or European lives and assets. If the United States didn't intervene, one of the larger European powers would. That would have strained the Monroe Doctrine beyond its leather bindings, so we acted in the interests of the hemisphere.

From the Corps' viewpoint, the Banana Wars proved to be one helluva training exercise. Both the force-in-readiness and amphibious warfare proponents had returned to the study boards after WWI. New tactical concepts were being thought up . . . and tried in the Caribbean. And new uses for weapons were being discovered in the jungles and mountains.

The airplane, for instance, had been considered only a minor nuisance to ground troops in France. For the most part, one plane fought another a few hundred feet in the air . . . and the whole show was worth missing chow to see.

But in the Carib, the plane became a deadly support weapon. When Sandino's banditos heard one coming they learned it was best r.ot to stick around for the show. The climax usually consisted of bombs landing in the audience's lap.

The Corps perfected dive-bombing techniques during this period . . . as the Germans can testify. During the Cleveland air races in 1932, Marine pilots gave an exhibition of hell-diving. One of the spectators was visiting Lieutenant General Ernest Udet, who remarked, "We ought to try it in Germany."

They did!

In the same year the Banana Wars ended, the Corps initiated its first Fleet Marine Force. To be specific, the FMF was formalized on December 8th, 1933.

Before then, as we mentioned, there were two versions of the same theme. The theme was warfare; the versions were "force" and "amphibious."

Heralds of the Expeditionary Force type of combat believed the Corps was destined to fight on land on a sustained basis. In effect, the Marines would be lesser shadows to soldiers.

The amphibious "dreamers" envisioned a striking force under the Navy which could land, seize and hold until relieved by the Army.

It'll never work, argued Expeditionary. Look at what happened to the British at Gallipoli.

The amphibious planners did look. And they learned that the basic strategy had been sound. It had been the planning which defeated the English.

Finally, in '33, the two thought processes were molded into one set of initials: FMF. After much speculation, renovation and innovation, FMF pro-





duced another set of initials: FTP . . . the Fleet Training Publication.

This booklet, based on the Corps' first landing operations manual, was used by the Army and all our World War II allies to form their amphibious branches.

Once the Corps had established its direction, it galloped down the training road like a horse with its tail on fire. From Midway to the Caribbean, amphibious ships shuttled Marines from base camps to maneuver areas.

By 1940, the Corps was in the best peacetime readiness shape it had ever been in. True, there was more to be done . . . but there was much more which had already been done. That's why our pilots were able to help turn the naval tide at Midway only six months after Pearl Harbor, and why Marines were able to mount America's first offensive (Guadalcanal) a mere eight months after war was declared.

The Corps island-hopped across the Pacific like a taut-muscled hurdler clearing bothersome wooden barriers.

Perhaps that sounds merciless, unfeeling. If so, it's because a few paragraphs—or even a few books—can never depict the blood flowing from 86,744 men . . . the total amount of Marine casualties suffered in the Pacific.

Nor can this story fully describe the sweat, the fatigue, the mind-tearing bedlam that made up each of the campaigns. We can only abbreviate, when there should be capital letters. In abbreviation, this was the Pacific:

**Guadalcanal:** The body punch delivered before the reeling Japanese could recover from the Coral Sea and Midway actions.

**Bougainville:** A twist of the vise which would throttle Rabaul, a major Japanese supply and staging base.

**Cape Gloucester:** Another turn of the vise, on the other side of Rabaul.

**Tarawa:** The beginning of a trend; take an island here and there, starve the rest out.

**Kwajalein:** The start of the surge toward Japan itself.

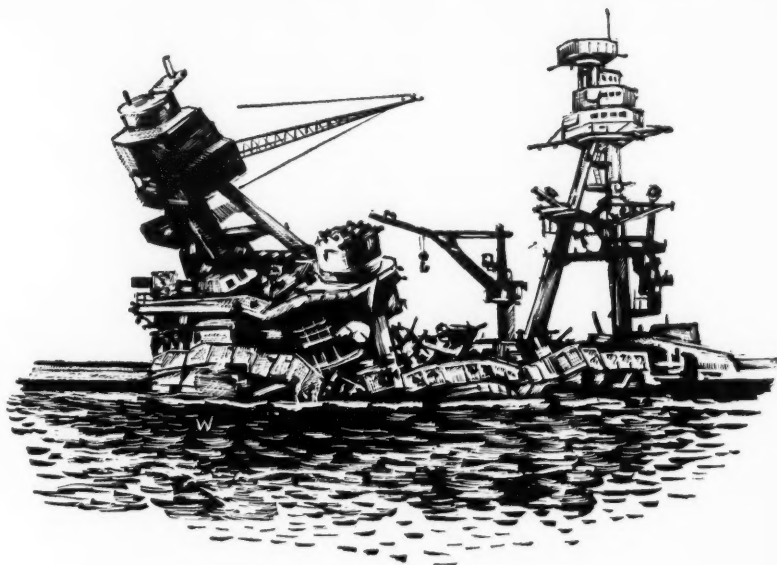
**The Marianas:** First of the Japanese-owned islands; their fall toppled the Tojo cabinet.

**Iwo Jima:** Three airfields and a drive to close on Japan proper from the south.

**Okinawa:** The Empire is invaded; only 350 air miles from the home island of Kyushu.

"Okie" was the last Pacific battle. The next one would have been Japan proper. Some said it would have taken the entire Corps in the assault wave, but a new bomb made it a matter of conjecture.

That same bomb sent the planners back to their desks hurriedly. If one



such a whomp could devastate a city, what would it do to a beachhead?

Once again, the Corps was faced with a drastic change of tactics and material. And, once again, we found the answer. Dispersal. Double envelopment with helicopters and widespread beaches.

Just as the Marines were beginning to field test the new theories, another conflict roared to life. Fist-shaped Korea began banging for attention.

Because most *Leatherneck* readers can spin first-hand yarns about that campaign, we're going to leave the story-telling to them. Ask most any officer or Staff NCO about the war which was like the Second World War (the landing at Inchon) and yet, similar to WWI (sustained ground fighting with the Army). Ask them about Inchon, Pusan and Chosin. Their memories are the reason they're emphasizing your training.

Perhaps Korea should close this chronology of Corps conflicts. But history is made of so much more.

Ironic tragedy, for example.

Like the *Leatherneck* correspondent who, writing a chatty column about his ship, began with:

"The *USS Oklahoma* just arrived in Pearl Harbor from its recreation period in the U.S."

The writer then went on to list the men who joined and/or departed the detachment. Then he finished with:

"Until our next article we say aloha from the bottom."

He undoubtedly meant the other side of the world from the States when he referred to Pearl as being the "bottom."

But that article appeared in the December, 1941, issue of *Leatherneck*!

And history isn't complete without the tales, embellished or not. Stories like Lou Diamond dropping mortar rounds down the stacks of Japanese destroyers . . . or Smedley Butler winning a battle by wrestling a Central American general to the ground by his moustache . . . Or Archibald Henderson's picture dropping from the wall when Commandant Thomas Holcomb publicly mentioned that women would remain in the Corps.

And, certainly, history wouldn't ever be read if there were not a chance for a salty quote or two . . . even if they aren't quite correct, either.

Colonel Frederick W. Wise was said to have lined up his battalion one quiet day during WWI and, roaring like a bull horn, cut them down with:

"I hear you so-and-so's have taken to calling me 'Dopey.' All right; only don't forget that I'm also Wise!"

And Lieutenant General "Chesty" Puller, when asked by a rifleman how far back he could fall, is supposed to have said:

"From here (pointing to front of fox-hole) to here (pointing to rear of the same fox-hole)."

And maybe, GySgt 'Dan Daly never did yell, "Come on, you sons of bitches! Do you want to live forever?" Daly himself denied it. But, he was the kind of Marine who might have said it, and those were the Marines who made tradition in the Corps—and had tradition built around them. . . .

END

# READY

## RESERVISTS



**A** SAGE ONCE observed that the indomitable New York Yankees harbor a secret weapon that usually leaves the rest of the teams in a battle for the first division. This weapon, it turns out, is the Yankees' bench, as formidable a bunch of fence-busters as you'd meet anywhere.

Spread out over 50 states and in the four corners of the world is another secret weapon that has busted more than fences in a relatively short tenure in its league. This bench boasts slightly more horsepower than the Yankees; about 235,000 more. It is officially known as the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

The "Doubting Thomases" have only to check the record book to discover what this "bench" has done since the first Reservists mustered back in 1916. Total strength at the time was a resounding 36 (33 enlisted, three officers).

*West Coast Reservists staged "Operation Inferno" at Twentynine Palms this past Summer.*

Official USMC Photos



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Reservists  
live firing

Not much, but it was a start. Since then, they've come a long way.

But anybody can read history. Just what is the Marine Corps Reserve doing today? Is it ready to stand alongside the Regulars if the bottom drops out somewhere? What breed is the Marine Corps Reservist, circa 1961? How does he feel about dumping everything and suiting up? Is he really trained?

One way of checking up on the Reserve is by reading the reports from base commanders who have hosted Reserve units during Summer training. Today's Reserve, with its 45,000 drill-pay members and 190,000 Volunteer Reservists, is razor-sharp.

This past Summer, for example, those 45,000 Reservists, plus others with orders to active duty training, sweated their way through deserts and mountains. At 29 Palms, where "Operation Inferno" was conducted, Reservists from 13 ground units and nine air units got real close to Mother Nature in 100-plus degrees. Ventured one grimy rifleman after two days of this: "Who said



*During Summer training, Reservists start each day with physical training along with Regular Marines.*

## **Today's Marine Corps Reserve, with its 45,000 highly trained drill-pay members and 190,000 Volunteer Reservists, is razor-sharp**



*Reservists from Los Angeles manned a 105-mm. Howitzer during a live firing exercise at Twentynine Palms.*

only mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the noonday sun?" His views were shared by the more than 3000 others in the exercise.

Regardless of the griping—and who ever heard of a good Marine who didn't—the Reservists put on some spectacular displays. At Camp Lejeune, where "Operation Patriot" took up 2500 Reservists' time, the Reserve aggressors became so enthused they nearly upset the applecart with a last-ditch defense that drove the "friendlies" to distraction. Friend and foe continued a constant harassment through the three-day operation, marked as "extremely successful" by Regular observers.

The past Summer also marked the fourth and final phase of a Reserve Mobilization Exercise (RESMOBEX) geared to put the right man in the right slot in the fastest time possible. With the world situation in an unsteady state, the exercise gained an added degree of urgency.

Thirteen ground units became guinea pigs for the test. Reservists were mailed individual orders at their homes before leaving for Summer training, directing them to either Camp Lejeune or Pendleton. All units, of course, were





*Two Reserve missile units underwent missile training at Twentynine Palms during their annual Summer training. Reserve units are armed with all types of modern weapons.*

## READY RESERVISTS (cont.)

forewarned of the move, and moved en masse to training sites as part of their regular Summer assignments. The only difference: once at Lejeune or Pendleton, they were whisked off to Military Personnel Processing Centers, established solely to handle incoming Reservists in event of mobilization. Once at the MPPCs, Reservists were run through physical, administrative checks, and assigned by rank and MOS to regular FMF units. At Lejeune, two battalions of the Eighth Marines were purposely undermanned to receive the



*Reservists inspected the launch pad after a successful firing of a Terrier missile.*



incoming Reservists. On the West Coast, the First Marine Division's commitments forestalled any actual integration into units. There, Reservists processed through the MPPC, stayed together as units under the "host" system of training with FMF organizations.

The experiment at Lejeune was unique in that it featured evaluations of each Reservist by his Regular counterpart. Platoon leaders, squad leaders, fireteam leaders, on up and down the line, were marked on their knowhow. Comments ranged from, "Would like to have this man with me anytime in the Regulars," to "shape up or ship out!" The latter was an extreme example, luckily, but it proved that nobody was kidding.

◀ *During Summer training at Lejeune, Reserve communicators set up a switchboard.*

While the mobilization test was going on, other Reservists were clambering down nets and into the surf at a half-dozen other training bases. Attendance at Summer training, which had been showing a marked increase over the past several years, shot to a new high in 1961. Where 80 to 85 percent was once considered a fair turnout, 95 percent became a fair representation. Of the 218 ground units involved, more than half mustered all hands this year.

Every waking hour of every day of training was, and is, pointed toward the eventuality of mobilization. Nobody knows it more than the Reservist at the end of the line. He may be an obligate—signed-up under the Reserve Forces Act for six or eight years—or he may be the ex-Regular or wartime Reservist who is in for nothing but the chance to stick with the Corps as long as he can. Anyway you cut it, Reservists are fully aware of their obligation to the nation. No one twisted their arms to

*A Reservist assisted before g*

*sign on like the teens—and Not c training—with som Spring, t designate batteries. ceived al new title Summer—since—tra Twentyni from tha traveling Jose to co strations*





*A Reserve parachutist was assisted by a buddy before going up.*

Another departure from the routine was taken late last Summer when 29 members of San Jose's 1st Air Delivery Co., the only unit of its type in the Reserve, spent three weeks at Ft. Benning, Ga., learning the paratroopers' trade. The remarkable feature of their Georgia sojourn was that only one Reservist was dropped en route. He failed to pass a second-day physical test. Of the 84 service students who started the course, 48 were still around to get their silver insignia. Honor man of the class was Sgt David C. Hardwicke, USMCR.

Tentative plans for next Summer indicate that members of the Reserve's reconnaissance units will hit Benning

to cap a training schedule that includes underwater demolitions, SCUBA diving and rubber boat handling. The 1st Air Delivery Reservists will, in turn, spend their next Summer's training stint at Ft. Lee, Va., at the Airborne Quartermaster School.

If the balloon were to go up tomorrow, mobilization of the Reserve would be second nature. Planners have burned the midnight oil at Marine Headquarters, writing and rewriting procedures for such possibility. While most of these plans are necessarily classified, it is evident that Organized Reservists would be called first, followed by Volunteer Reservists in the "ready" (continued on page 76)



*A 106-mm. recoilless rifle team changed positions during Summer training.*



◀ *An Ontos barrage was laid down during training at Lejeune.*

sign on with the Marine Corps; and, like the man said, "All I see is volunteers—any questions?"

Not content with the status quo, training-wise, the Reserve has come up with some new wrinkles of late. Last Spring, three California units were redesignated as light anti-aircraft missile batteries. Although troops haven't received all the gear that goes with the new title, they did spend this past Summer—and week ends before and since—training with the HAWK at Twentynine Palms. Regular technicians from that base returned the favor by traveling to Fresno, Pasadena and San Jose to conduct chalk talks and demonstrations during the year.

*Reserve troops boarded a personnel carrier after securing their objective.*



# MARINE AVIATION

by SSgt Chris Evans



## Around the globe cont

**F**ROM THE birth of Marine Corps Aviation in 1912 until shortly prior to World War II, Marine pilots were flying their slow, cumbersome planes from any near-level grass patch that would support their aircraft.

Our first pilot, Lieutenant A. A. Cunningham, flew after only two hours and 40 minutes of instruction, but his job was only to be able to get the plane off the ground and back down—

in one piece, if possible.

The first mission of Marine Aviation was observation duty for Naval gunners. Their ordnance advances had outgrown their observation and the gunners couldn't effectively hit the targets if they didn't know where their shells were falling.

Marine Aviation struggled along for two years prior to the outbreak of World War I and, when the U.S. entered the fighting, the Marine Corps

was the first American service to have a trained unit, ready to deploy overseas.

The First Aeronautic Company was deployed to the Azores where it flew anti-submarine patrol throughout the war.

Although Marine Aviation was mushrooming with the war, it was a problem to get planes to equip the units. Aviation was still considered an expensive toy and hadn't had a chance

to prove observation.

The first had to be time and they began to be could be

Later fighter-bombers as well as pounds of missions,

# AION



## glob contrails spell disaster to would-be aggressors

to prove itself beyond the point of observation and reconnaissance duty.

The first units to arrive in France had to borrow planes to get in flying time and, with these borrowed craft, they began to prove that the plane could be used for other duties.

Later in the war, Marines were using fighter-bombers and scored several kills as well as dropping many thousands of pounds of bombs. They also flew mercy missions, dropping food to stranded

troops.

It wasn't until the waning moments of the war that the Marines had enough planes to wage full-scale combat operations but, within this short span, they are credited with shooting down 12 enemy planes and with flying 57 combat missions.

Peacetime meant a halt in the expansion and improvement of the air arm. The "Banana Wars" brought more experience to the Marine aviators

but there was very little in the way of new equipment.

Operations in Santo Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua kept the Corps busy between 1919 and 1934. Many new developments occurred during these brush wars.

The technique of dive bombing was worked out during the fighting in Haiti. Bomb racks were manufactured from gunny sacks and the bomb sight was a discarded rifle barrel.





◀ An A4D Skyhawk stands ready on the line.

1. Lt Cunningham flew the old stick and wire pusher.
2. DH4's were used by Marines in Nicaragua and Haiti.
3. Transports hauled in supplies and evacuated casualties in Nicaragua.

## MARINE AVIATION (cont.)

Although this equipment was primitive, it worked with astonishing accuracy on the Cacos bandits. They were subdued in 1921 and much of the success could be credited to the Marine pilots and their dive bombing tactics.

In 1927, trouble broke out in Nicaragua and, immediately, the Marine air arm was back in action. It was their biggest opportunity since World War One. They went into this fracas with their patched up De Havilland-4 bombers and used true dive bombing tactics, and employed machine gun fire against ground forces for the first time. These were, in essence, the first close air support missions for the Marine Corps.

It was here that transport aircraft first were used to supply troops and evacuate the wounded. Aerial communications were originally used in Nicaragua by employing message pick-up or the wig-wag method of code.

The pilots who were forced down in the jungles were met with the problem of escape and evasion as well as survival.

At the end of hostilities in Nicaragua, Marines Corps Aviation again went into peacetime operations. The pilots perfected the tactics which they had employed during the past two decades and ground crews kept the planes patched and in the best possible flying order.



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In 1933, the Fleet Marine Force was born and Marine Aviation received recognition in the fact that it was transferred from Navy control. It was placed under the direct control of the Marine Corps, and its mission was clearly defined: furnished direct support for amphibious landings. Prior to this time it had operated in direct support of the Naval Fleet.

At the outbreak of World War II, Marine Corps Aviation was long on experience in the field, but still short on equipment—and personnel.

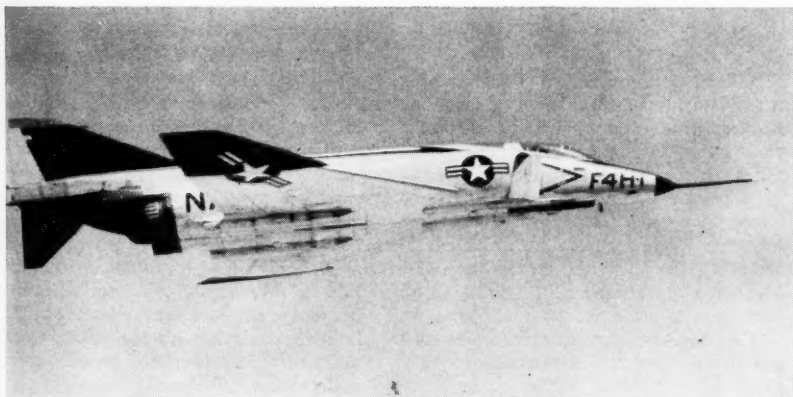
Shortly before the United States entered the war, two Marine Aircraft Wings were commissioned. The First and Second Wings consisted of only one group each, and these two groups were acting as defensive and training organizations within the U.S.

Marine Aircraft Group 21 was ordered overseas shortly before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Units from this group were in Hawaii and Wake Island when the attack occurred.

The exploits of the Marines on Wake



*WW II Corsairs brought the enemy screaming death.*



*The supersonic Phantom will soon find its way into the realm of Marine aviation.*



*GV-1, a filling station for thirsty jets or fast transportation for troops and supplies.*

are history. Pilots flew their planes until the last one was destroyed, then joined forces with the ground units to hold off the enemy until all hope for reinforcements had faded.

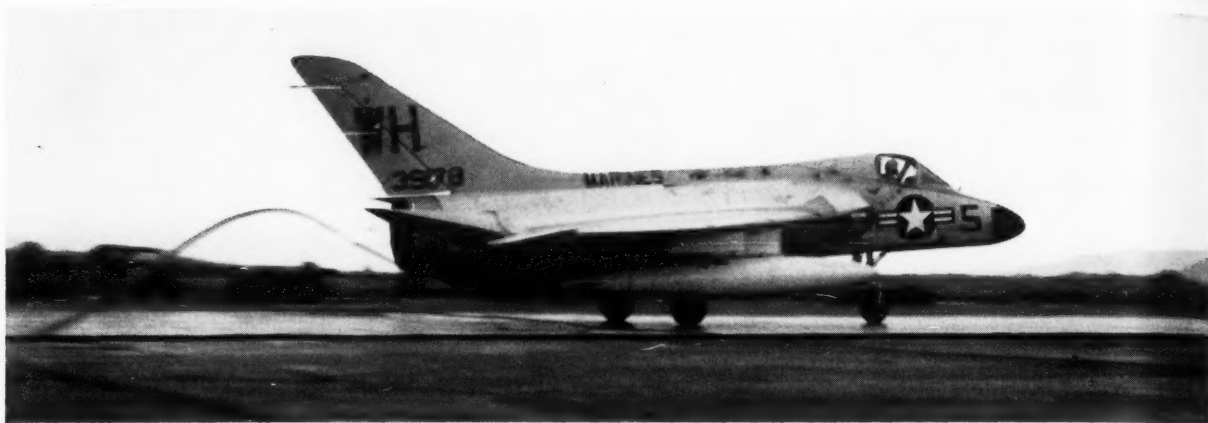
The first few weeks of WW II saw a lot of heroes made but during this time Marine Aviation suffered heavy losses in aircraft. They were flying slower planes and were outnumbered greatly by the enemy.

While these Marines were busy delaying the enemy overseas, training programs were mushrooming here at home. Pilot training was accelerated and new training bases were put into operation.

Heretofore unheard of places soon became part of daily conversation as thousands of Marines were being trained at Cherry Point, Edenton, El Toro, Miramar and Ewa. In the near future these men would play a major part in the overall success of Marine Corps Aviation in WW II.

When the First Marine Division landed at Guadalcanal in August, 1942, Marine Aviation wasn't far behind them. The foot soldiers didn't get much help in the form of close air support in the early stages of WW II; before this could be accomplished, the air had to be cleared of enemy aircraft.

New and faster planes were joining the forces. The Marines' Corsairs brought screaming death to the enemy in the air as well as on the ground. Air supremacy was soon gained and the pilots turned their attention to per-



*An F4D caught the Mobile Arresting Unit's cable during an arrested landing on a small airfield. The Skyray can operate effectively from the SATS by using its afterburner.*

## MARINE AVIATION (cont.)

fecting the doctrine of close air support.

The taking of Guadalcanal and the patching-up job on Henderson Field gave our airmen a base of operations for many of the island campaigns up the chain of the Solomon Islands group.

When there was a lull in the ground attacks, Marine Aviation continued on routine patrols and reconnaissance missions.

Air fighting in the early days of WW II brought first recognition for Marine Air. Reports from the Pacific area kept the American public aware of the importance of our aviation units.

Close air support, long a Marine specialty, was adopted by other branches of the service. The doctrine was granted full support when Marine Air flew cover for the Army during the assault on the Philippines.

The story is told of an Army regiment which had hit the beach and was advancing inland when it was confronted by a native village. Not knowing what enemy concentrations might be waiting within, the Army colonel consulted with his Naval Air Support Officer, a young Marine lieutenant, as to the possibility of using naval support.

The lieutenant checked a small pocket map of the area and spoke a few words into his walkie-talkie, then told the colonel to relax, for aid was on its way.

The colonel had requested 15 minutes of support gunfire, but he became somewhat nervous when he began thinking about the ships lying off-shore, pitching and wallowing while trying to aim their big guns in his direction. He became even more unnerved when out of the sky thundered a flight of Marine Corsairs.

"Those birds flew right into my lines and dropped their bombs almost in the back pockets of my troops. I just knew that half my men had been killed, but the village was completely obliterated.

"I was ready to order the survivors forward when this young lieutenant stopped me with, 'Colonel, you asked for 15 minutes and that's what you are going to get.'

"Those Corsairs returned and strafed what was left of the village, then made another pass with their bombs. I knew that there couldn't be anything left alive there when the smoke cleared.

"When I got up enough nerve to count my men, I found that there wasn't a single casualty from the affair! But I'll tell you, I never asked for that sort of support again! I don't think that my heart could have stood it. When those Marines say that they will give you close air support . . . they mean close!"

Marine Aviation wound up WW II with the capture of Okinawa and the occupation of Japan. The last mission was flown on Okinawa but one thing that was to change the whole concept of Marine Corps Aviation occurred in Japan—the use of the atomic bomb.

So, with the close of World War II, something had to be done to get us away from massive concentrations of troops and equipment . . . what was the answer?

Our concept of amphibious assault had to be changed. We had to find other ways of getting our troops on shore. The massing of ships and waves of landing craft could prove disastrous in the event of nuclear warfare.

For the first few years following WW II, our schools at Quantico were working out the problem and studying the feasibility of using the helicopter as an assault transport. The helicopter wasn't new. It had been tried several times

before for various uses, but the lift capability hadn't been developed to a point where it was possible to employ them as assault transports.

In 1947, the new concept was completed on paper. It was to be known as Vertical Assault, and would employ our conventional ship-to-shore methods, plus helicopters to place troops well inland behind the enemy concentrations along the shore.

Close coordination between both air and ground commanders would be necessary if this new concept was to become a doctrine. Planners had to work in close harmony. Pilots had to be trained to fly these birds and learn the technique of hovering over a given spot long enough to discharge their troops. Weapons, too, would have to be designed—weapons which could be heli-lifted along with the troops to give them the fire power to overcome enemy resistance.

Air support was also undergoing a change. New planes were replacing the World War II birds. The propeller-driven craft were being phased out by jets.

Before this new concept could be perfected, something happened which accelerated the program considerably. The North Korean Peoples' Army invaded South Korea to start a costly struggle which lasted three years.

In Korea we were faced with fighting a limited war, with conventional weapons. Many of our WW II planes were recalled to active service and Reservists were recalled to augment our depleted ranks among the pilots and ground maintenance men.

Many of the same tactics used during WW II were employed against the communists in Korea but jets were being used for the first time and were working out very well.

Helicopters first saw action during

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this conflict as utility aircraft. Some became airborne ambulances to evacuate wounded while others were being used for observation. Telephone wire was strung by helicopters and then one day it became necessary to move troops in a hurry to a better location.

The helicopter was called upon to do the job. The first group of men was dispatched to the location, complete with equipment, to hack out a landing pad. When this was completed, the helicopters brought in the assault troops, which marked the first time that the new concept of Vertical Assault was used in combat.

Our jets were proving to be a successful weapon, also, but because of their limited range and time over target, it became apparent that many

changes in our tactics would be necessary.

To effectively use jets would require a base of operations closer to the assault troops, and closer coordination with the ground troops. For the latter, the Marine Corps assigned Naval Aviators to ground commanders to serve as forward air controllers. This worked out fine for the close coordination with the ground troops but it didn't solve the problem of the base of operations.

With the jet age upon us, the necessity of having to construct 10,000 feet of reinforced concrete runways from which planes could operate became a major problem. One consoling thought, however, entered the picture. Since our planes were designed for carrier opera-

tions and our pilots were qualified to operate from aircraft carriers, the planners immediately began figuring a way to make the carrier system work on land.

The construction of minimal temporary airfields for use in an amphibious operation has long been accepted as a means of establishing an air support capability in the objective area. But, the evolution of amphibious warfare doctrine which relies on rapidly deployed, highly mobile air units, and the complete transition of Marine aviation fighter and attack components to tactical jet aircraft has dictated an evolutionary development of new construction material and techniques. Too, the nature of these new expeditionary airfields requires an increased emphasis on carrier-type flight and ground handling operations.

Two important factors in Marine Corps Aviation make the small airfield concept possible. First, all Marine tactical jet fighter and attack aircraft are equipped with a tail hook for carrier operations and all fixed-wing pilots are carrier qualified.

In 1956, the Commandant of the Marine Corps defined new time and space perimeters for expeditionary airfield construction. They must be small, quickly constructed tactical support airfields of a temporary nature to accommodate at least one squadron and be ready for use in the first three to five days of an amphibious assault. The dimensions were to be approximately 2000 feet long by 72 feet wide, and they were to be usable for 30 days to support the landing force in tactical operations ashore.

The requirement to operate high-performance jets from airfields 2000 feet long calls for the use of arresting gear and an assisted take-off device such as JATO (Jet Assist Take-Off) or catapult.

In 1958, the Commandant approved a suggested nomenclature for the small airfield concept. It has now become known as SATS (Small Airfield for Tactical Support). The conduct of tactical operations from a SATS does not involve a great departure from organizational planning or training used previously, but it does require a compromise between conventional and carrier operations.

One might find parts of several squadrons working together on one of these fields. Units from fighter and attack squadrons plus maintenance men from the Maintenance squadrons, utility men from the Air Base squadron and radar men from the Air Control squadrons.

To make this new concept work and to get Marine Corps Aviation back into the cow pasture (continued on page 79)



*The Pitcairn autogiro, used during the Nicaraguan campaign, was a forerunner of today's modern helicopter.*



*Helicopters discharged combat troops and equipment during a vertical assault.*





# TOP C

by GySgt George Cushman

Photos by

Cpl J. C. McCullough

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# COMBAT SQUADS

**"MR. KENNEDY, I want you to meet the squad leader of the best squad in the world."**

When the Commandant of the Marine Corps introduced Sgt Paul A. Dean to the Attorney General of the United States during a sunset parade at Marine Barracks, Eighth and Eye Streets, Washington, it was the culmination of two months of intensive training for the squad. It represented the First Brigade stationed at Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, in the Fourth Annual Unit Combat Marksmanship Competition held at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico.

After introducing Sgt Dean to Mr. Robert Kennedy, the Commandant presented the winning squad leader with a plaque, emblematic of individual squad supremacy throughout the Corps. Then, accompanied by the Attorney General, he presented each member of the winning squad with gold medals to be officially worn in the same manner as rifle qualification badges. The top squad, led by Sgt Dean, consisted of the following: Cpls Houston L. Rogers and Ernest D. Rempel; LCpls George P. Stihel, Donald B. Henderson, and Hubert B. Christianto, and PFC's Thomas B. Downes, William A. Johnson, Forrest D. Rogers, Clifford Vierra, Calvin H. Durham, Johnny D. Schmerger and Terrance F. O'Neill. Cpls Rogers and Rempel and LCpl Stihel were the fire team leaders of the championship squad.

In addition to the winning trophy and individual medals, the squad was afforded the privilege of reviewing the sunset parade along with the Commandant and Attorney General.

All nine squads, representing each regiment in the Corps, were on hand at the parade and, not until Lieutenant General Edward W. Snedeker, Commandant, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, unsealed an envelope just prior to the "pass in review" stage of the parade were the winning, second and third place squads made known. The squad representing the 1st Battalion,

**A rugged combat course at Quantico**

**tested squads from each of the regiments in the Brigade and Divisions**



*Squad leaders briefed their men before starting the live-fire problem.*

Fifth Marines, First Division, with Cpl C. S. Chapel as squad leader, was judged to be second best in the Corps and the squad from the 2d Battalion, First Marines, First Division, with Cpl K. O. McBride as squad leader, won the third spot.

Aimed at stimulating squad level training within individual commands and determining which squad was most proficient in all-around combat effi-

ciency, ability and readiness, this year's competition was hosted by the Training and Test Regiment, MCS, Quantico. It was staged at the R-5 combat range aboard the East Coast installation. Aiding the T&T Regiment were personnel from the School's Demonstration Troops, Ordnance School, and Range Maintenance Section.

Last year's competition was conducted only on a Division level but the

## TOP COMBAT SQUADS (cont.)

previous year's winner, and defending champion, was the squad which represented the Seventh Marines, First Division. The 1959 competition was dominated by the FMFPac units, with the First Marines and Fourth Marines nailing down second and third places respectively.

The nine squads in this year's competition were subject to the same problem, emphasizing combat realism, and devised by T&T operations personnel. Major C. A. Barrett acted as problem director. The combat range over which the main part of the judging competition was run was approximately 700 yards long and 175 yards wide. Set in an area, dotted with trees and shrub-



*Daytime camouflage was used by all of the squads.*



*Ordnance School armorers inspected each man's weapon for safety hazards and defective parts.*

*Each squad leader was briefed on the general situation by the senior umpire.*

bery, were enemy machine gun nests and snipers placed on and around four hills. Interspersed over the entire course were automatic pop-up targets controlled by a command tower set apart from the range. Simulated artillery fire and enemy-strafting fire harassed the squads as they moved toward their objective.

The week-long competition began under a threat of the season's first hurricane. The storm missed the Quantico area, the third day's competitors had to be transported to the maneuver area by truck, instead of the scheduled helicopters, because of low-hanging clouds.

Brigadier General John C. Miller, Director, Marine Corps Educational



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Center, Quantico, represented the Commandant, Marine Corps Schools at the official welcoming ceremonies staged on the first day of competition. After his brief remarks, Colonel H. E. Mee, Commanding Officer, Training and Test Regiment, conducted the drawing to determine starting times for the competing squads. Before the draw, it was unanimously agreed that the squad which had a man missing because of a death in his immediate family would automatically be awarded the last starting time to afford the man an opportunity to return and compete with his squad.

After the drawing for starting times, the participating squads received an orientation briefing, a lecture on helicopter safety procedures, and a range safety lecture.

The first day of actual competition started when a staff noncommissioned officer from the assembly area's briefing team, headed by Captain Edward G. Milone, met the competing squad (as he would each succeeding one) at its barracks. At this time the actual judging of the squads commenced. After the squad had been marched to the assembly area, the individual members were issued their quota of live ammunition. Each rifleman was given 60 rounds and each BAR man 240 rounds. In addition, smoke and hand grenades were issued.

After the members of the squad had received their ammunition they were inspected by Capt Milone individually. No Marine ever underwent a more thorough inspection. Among other things, the captain inspected for haircuts, the appearance of uniforms, packs, boots, weapons and cleaning gear, day

camouflage, and in the case of BAR men, whether they were equipped with spare parts for their weapon in case of breakdown during the problem.

After the inspection, Capt Milone gave the squad the following briefing: "You are the 1st Squad, 2d Platoon, Foxtrot Company. The Company, as part of a larger force, will land by helicopter in the vicinity of Shiloh (a seven-minute helicopter ride away) and move out in the attack in the direction of Bridwell's Corner (north) where photo studies have shown the enemy to be entrenched. Most of "F" Company, including the remainder of your platoon, has already landed and is in attack position. Due to the small number of landing sites available, you will have to be landed in the immediate vicinity of the attack position which has been receiving sporadic long-range artillery fire. Upon deplaning, you will be met by your platoon leader. He will orient you on the ground and issue an attack order. Do not load your weapons until instructed to do so by the Chief Umpire. Do not fix bayonets before or during the helicopter flight. You may order your squad to fix bayonets any time you desire after deplaning."

The true test of the squad leader commenced immediately after he and the members of his unit received the order above. At the completion of the briefing order it was the duty of the squad leader to orient his squad on possible future situations. None of the squads had even looked at the area where the live firing action was to take place, and sitting back at the staging area, it would have been easy for the squad leader to conjure up a hypothetical situation. All of the competing

squads had gone through intensive company, battalion and regimental competition before reaching the finals, but at Quantico they all realized that decisions couldn't be made until they had met the platoon leader mentioned by Capt Milone. Consequently, all of the squad leaders limited themselves to a short briefing on how the members of their squads should conduct themselves on the helicopter lift to the R-5 range.

Two helicopters from Marine Experimental Helicopter Squadron One, based at Quantico, were utilized in the lift to the firing site. The squad leader of each squad was designated as the heliteam commander and the next senior, assistant heliteam commander.

It was the duty of the heliteam commander to muster the members of the heliteam in the assembly area prior to enplaning and to check each man's equipment. In addition, it was each heliteam leader's responsibility to select the route from the assembly area to the standby area, assign members of the heliteam to seats or position in the helicopter, collect manifest cards and check to see that the cards were made out properly, supervise the enplanement of the heliteam, signaling the pilot or crew chief when the heliteam was ready for take off, and maintain heliteam discipline.

During the flight to the objective area (accompanied by an umpire in each plane to observe the actions of the heliteam leaders) it was the duty of the leader to monitor the intercom system for calls from the pilot and to ensure that all troops remained safety-belted in their seats.

Upon landing, the pilot stamped his feet on the deck and rang the buzzer in the troop compartment as a signal for the troops to deplane. The heliteam leader unfastened his safety belt and signaled for the rest of the team to deplane. It was the duty of the first man out of the chopper to help the others. As soon as both helicopters were emptied, the last man out gave the familiar thumbs up signal and the helicopters departed the area. The squad dispersed to defensive sites to await orders from their squad leader.

The Chief Umpire at the objective area, Major R. L. Trevino, was the first man the squad leaders met when he alighted from the helicopter. Maj Trevino, in addition to his duties as the top umpire, also filled the role of platoon leader. The major gave the squad leader a clear, concise briefing on what the general situation was, and pointed out the squad's main objective 700 yards away. He informed each squad leader that, in general, the enemy situation to the squad's front was unknown. An additional umpire was im-



The senior umpire (center background) pointed out various obstacles the squads would encounter during the problem.





*Targets and detonations were operated from a control tower situated well away from the problem course. All targets were replaced after each squad had competed.*



*While off duty, the squads visited the site of the Battle of Manassas.*

## TOP COMBAT SQUADS (cont.)

mediately assigned to each fire team within the squad.

From this point on, the squad leader was in complete charge. His first requirement consisted of how he utilized the attack position, his ability in issuing a five-paragraph order, conduct under artillery fire which was bursting realistically overhead, initial formation and movement of his squad forward toward the main objective.

The second judging phase commenced after the squad had loaded its weapons and moved over the line of departure. Immediately, the squad received artillery fire on its right and left flanks and the squad's conduct under this fire came under the critical eyes of each of the judges.

The next hurdle the squads faced was the appearance of the first enemy targets to the squad's right front. While the squad leader directed fire at these targets (which, when hit, automatically tallied the number of hits disappeared and then appeared again), more targets flashed to the squad's left front. These targets were devised to test

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the squad leader's perception in detecting well-hidden enemy targets, and his ability in maneuvering his squad to meet an enemy's diversified attack.

After traversing more than half the course, the squad was given the go ahead signal from the Chief Umpire to start the final assault on the main objective. During the final attack phase the squad was judged on its fire and

During the actual competition, each Marine carried between 65 and 75 pounds of equipment consisting of the following: body armor, 12 pounds; rations, two pounds; ammunition, 20 pounds; weapon, 10 to 20 pounds; and individual equipment, 20 pounds. The mobility of the squad under this impost figured prominently in the judging.

With nine squads competing, it took

three full days to complete the competition. In order that the non-competing squads would be out of the T&T area, sightseeing tours were arranged which afforded squad members an opportunity to visit historical sites in Washington, Mount Vernon, Manassas and the surrounding area. An orientation visit to the FBI Academy at Quantico also was scheduled.

After the sunset parade ceremonies at Marine Barracks, the squads returned to the T&T Regiment where the next day the winning squad beaming happily over its coveted title as "the Best Squad in the Marine Corps" held forth at an impromptu conference.

Asked to what he attributed his squad's success, the modest squad leader explained, "Without the cooperation of my fire team leaders, who passed my orders on to the individual members of their teams, I don't think we'd be the owners of the title. We've been in competition since the first of August and the aggressiveness and will to learn of each member of the squad, gave us the title."

The competition at this year's event was as close as it could possibly be without all squads finishing in a tie. Each regimental commander could nod in agreement at the Commandant's remark before the assembled throng at the awards presentation ceremony, when he said, "We not only have one championship squad here tonight, but we have nine." **END**



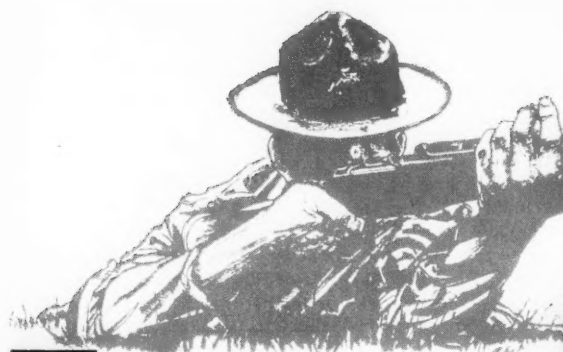
*Winning squad members received their awards at an evening parade.*

maneuver through the enemy position and on the final assault conduct of the individual squad members. During this final assault, an enemy tank which, although disabled, was still capable of firing, was injected into the problem. The squad's ability to cope with this new situation was a prime factor in the final outcome of the competition."

After the squad had overrun its objective, and set up hasty defenses, the Chief Umpire passed the word that an atomic attack was possible, and the squad leader was again faced with the problem of taking up a defense against this attack. After he had completed this task, all weapons were cleared and locked and the squad leader was given an azimuth to an area which would be the finishing point of the problem. How well the squad leader maintained march discipline on this compass march was the next to final phase on which the squad was judged. Upon reaching the designated point, helicopters took the squad on its final phase of the problem back to the T&T Regiment assembly area.



*The Commandant and the Attorney General congratulated each member of the winning squad.*



# PERRY

**F**OR THE 111 regular and 34 Marine Reserve shooters who participated in the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, 1961 cannot be considered a good year.

In the first event, the pistol matches, the Marines were practically wiped out, while 11 Corps shooters suffered the same fate in the smallbore rifle phase. However, in the high power rifle matches the Marines made their presence known.

On opening day, July 31, newly promoted Warrant Officer William E. Eubank won the .22 Caliber Pistol Warm-up Match with a score of 297x300. The Marines took heart; maybe this was to be their year. But, by the end of the second day it was a different story, as evidenced by these results:

*Marines won the Rumbold Trophy for the first time in four years.*



Center Fire Warmup Match, high Marine 10th; .45 Caliber Warmup Match, high Marine 14th; .22 Caliber Slow Fire Match, high Marine 10th; .22 Caliber Timed Fire Match, high Marine 4th; .22 Caliber National Match Course, high Marine 3d; and the .22 Caliber Aggregate Championship, high Marine 13th.

During the Center Fire, .45 Caliber, and the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match, the story was the same. Marine shooters could not get above third place. The picture didn't change in the three pistol team matches; the Army won them all.

Captain William W. McMillan, although out of action for a number of months, after winning an Olympic Gold



*Members of the Corps team taught shooting to civilians at Perry.*

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# MATCHES '61

by WO R. W. Johnson



The finale of the shooting world's "show of shows" was the high-powered rifle matches.

Warrant Officer Emmett D. Duncan, the man who didn't want to participate in competitive shooting this year, set the pace for the Marine rifleman on the opening day by winning the President's Match.

Duncan, a 1960 graduate of the Warrant Officer Basic School, joined the Third Marine Aircraft Wing at El Toro, Calif., as an Explosive Ordnance Disposal Officer (continued on page 73)

◀ Cpl A. J. Miral (C) won the Marine Corps Cup Match.

Medal, waged a nerve-shattering battle with Army SFC William R. Blankenship for the NRA National Pistol Championship. Blankenship won the title with a score of 2631x2700, after McMillan had a bad string of slow fire in the final event of the championship aggregate. The highly respected Marine shooter finished fourth, with a score of 2624x2700.

The 11 Marines entered in the small-bore rifle phase represented seven regular Marine commands as well as the Marine Reserve. The smallbore rifle championship was won by Airman Third Class Victor Auer with a score 4784x4800. High Marine was LCpl Michael H. Allen, USMCR, who fired 4780x4800 and finished eighth among 713 military and civilian shooters.

WO E. D. Duncan received the Appreciation Cup from LtGen E. W. Snedeker. ▶





# THE NAVY BEEFS UP

**T**HE THEORY persists that the next all-out war will start with a series of some mighty powerful blasts. There will be a good deal of death and destruction, but those who survive will fight the second phase of the war in pretty much the same way former wars were fought. Real estate will have to be taken, there'll be rifle and mortar fire; tanks and other equipment will have to be brought ashore, and planes and 'copters will have to be launched from carriers. All in all, it may be the same big show all over again.

If there is war, and there are no big blasts, it will certainly be a repeat performance. Or, on the other hand, we may spend the next 50 years fighting brush wars of no great magnitude—other than their nuisance value and propaganda effect for an enemy who

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wants world domination without playing the odds against its own self-destruction.

In any event, troops, weapons and gear are ready. But, as always, they will need the transportation and support that only the Navy can give them. While the other services have been beefing up their ranks and resources, the Navy has been busy with a little beefing up of its own. Its increase in strength and combat readiness has included a considerable expansion of its amphibious forces.

Early in the development of vertical envelopment as a concept, and later, when it was accepted as a Marine Corps doctrine, it became apparent that there would be a need for carrier-type ships to spearhead squadrons and launch 'copters in landing operations against enemy aggressors. The big flat-top, *USS Boxer*, formerly an aircraft carrier, was refitted and redesignated from CVS 21 to LPH 4, an amphibious assault ship. In '59, in her role as sea taxi for the thousands of young Marines who landed on Vieques by 'copter and

"took" the island, she underwent an unprecedented revolution. A 100-man Marine Aviation Detachment operated the flight deck, ran the elevators and helped out with the mooring lines. By July of that year, Marines had taken over Supply, Communications, Gunners, Disbursing and Mess, in addition to Aviation. Later, she was joined by the *Princeton* whose mission was identical to that of the *Boxer*.

But, both the *Princeton* and the *Boxer* are converted aircraft carriers. Today, the Navy has a new amphibious assault ship, the *USS Okinawa* (LPH 3), which it launched last August. The ship is scheduled to be commissioned in May, 1962. This showpiece is designed to embark, transport and land troops and equipment by assault transport helicopters. She is 592 feet long with a beam of 84 feet, and is being constructed at a cost of more than 42 million dollars.

She weighs more than 18,000 tons and will carry a crew of 1000 with facilities for 2000 Marines. Her aircraft complement will consist of approxi-

mately 22 helicopters. This formidable queen will be one of three new amphibious assault ships, the other two are the *Iwo Jima* (LPH 2) and the LPH 7, as yet unnamed.

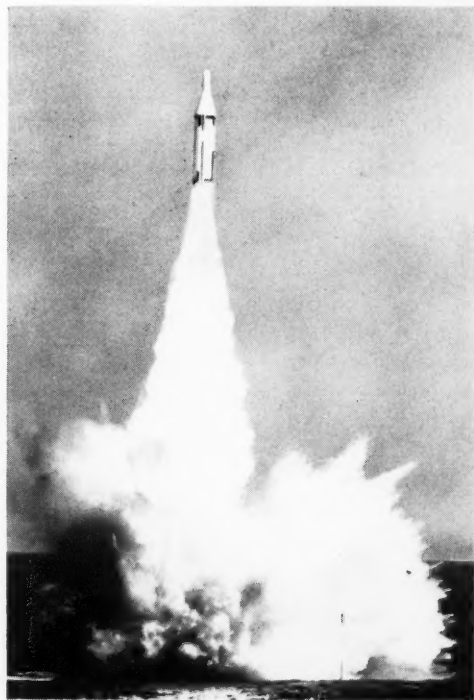
During World War II, many bewildered Marines found themselves aboard AKAs, attack cargo ships, when they had expected to sail with troops aboard the APAs, (amphibious, personnel, attack). At one time, the Navy's 25 active duty AKAs spent most of their time with from 80 to 140 Marines aboard. The troop carrying detail was no mistake; the official mission of the AKA is: *to combat load and transport assigned cargo, troops and equipment to the theatre of operations and to land the embarked cargo, troops and equipment in landing craft on enemy beaches. . . .*

The first assault waves receive support from the troops assigned to the AKA. Drivers of the loaded vehicles from the ship bring their cargoes ashore, close on the heels of infantry and artillery landing waves. Among these vehicles in WW II days were 2½-ton

TURN PAGE

**During the present defense build-up, the**

**Navy is blending the old with the new**



A Polaris missile was fired at Canaveral.

◀ Corps helicopters conducted training exercises from the Hornet.



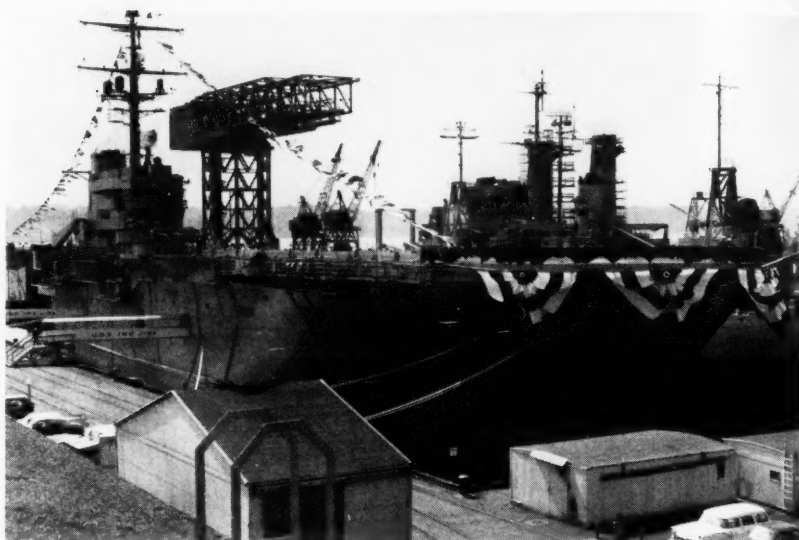
## BEEFS UP (cont.)

6x6 cargo truck and trailer combinations, 2½-ton dump trucks, radio jeeps, general purpose jeeps and ¾-ton hospital trucks.

Salty veterans of World War II who served aboard those AKA working parties may feel a slight twinge of sympathy for younger Marines when they hear that the old cargo ships have not gone by the boards. Matter of fact, the Navy's increasing its lift capacity by activating six of them. They are *USS Acheron* (AKA-53), *Algol* (AKA-54), *Uvalde* (AKA-88), *Wyandot* (AKA-92), *Yancey* (AKA-93) and *Winston* (AKA-94).

The Navy has been heard to claim that the backbone of the amphibious task force is the amphibious squadron (PhibRon), a water-borne troop and freight train. Along with one or more heavily cargo-laden AKAs are the LSTs, LSDs, an AGC (Communications) and a troop-carrying APA; all of them make up the might of a Naval amphib force. In the Navy's beef-up operations, three APAs have been activated—*Sandoval* (APA 194), *Telfair* (APA 210) and *Mountrail* (AOA 213).

The LSTs, landing ship, tank, may be slightly misnamed, in that they also carry amtracs, loaded with first-wave troops, bulldozers and other heavy, tracked vehicles, but their gear is a thoroughly welcome sight to the infantryman storming the beach. Four have been activated. They are: *Cheyboğan County* (LST 533), *Dodge Coun-*



*Named after the famous campaign, the Iwo Jima will transport a reinforced battalion.*

*ty* (LST 722), *Duval County* (LST 758) and *Middlesex County* (LST 983).

Six APDs, high-speed, troop-carrying transports, are also being activated. *Liddle* (APD 60), *Ruchamkin* (APD 89), *Earle B. Hall* (APD 107), *Diachenko* (APD 123), *Begor* (APD 127) and *Weiss* (APD 135) will all be ready for service.

Remember the *Sea Lion*, the WW II diesel-powered submarine? It's been converted for use as a troop transport. And the troop-transport submarine *Perch* will not be moth-balled as originally planned. The WW II *Ashland*,

landing ship, dock, is also included in this group.

*Winston*, *Diachenko*, *Begor*, *Weiss* and *Perch* are to be assigned to the Pacific Fleet; the others, to the Atlantic Fleet.

This does not, by any means, spell the limit of lift potential. The Air Force is expected to back up MATS in respect to any air lift required, and Military Sea Transportation Service as it has for some time, retains its agreements with commercial steamship lines for the rapid conversion of passenger vessels.

In addition, *USS Talladega* (APA 208), *Hopewell* (DD 681), *Koiner* (DER 331), *Forster* (DER 334), *Lansing* (DER 388), *Haverfield* (DER 393) and *Wilhoit* (DER 397), all previously scheduled for withdrawal from Fleet service, are being retained. All are now in the Pacific Fleet and will remain there.

Fleet support ships to be reactivated include three refrigerated stores ships (AF), two ammunition ships (AE) and six Fleet oilers (AO).

The stores ships are *SS Flying Scud*, which has been moved from the Maritime Administration berthing area at Suisun, Calif., to San Francisco Naval Shipyard; *USNS Golden Eagle* (TAF 52), formerly at Norfolk under the operation of the Military Sea Transportation Service; and *SS Fleetwood*, also operated by MSTs.

All three ships will require industrial work to alter them for use as underway replenishment ships. The places of *Golden Eagle* and *Fleetwood* in the MSTs will be filled by two merchant ships to be withdrawn from the Na-



*Marines were heli-lifted from the submarine Sea Lion for the first time this Summer.*

tional Defense Reserve Fleet.

The ammunition ships and oilers scheduled for reactivation are *USS Mauna Loa* (AE 8), *Mazama* (AE 9), *Sabine* (AO 25), *Kaskaskia* (AO 27), *Kennebec* (AO 36), *Kankakee* (AO 39), *Mataponi* (AO 41) and *Neches* (AO 47). *Kennebec*, *Mataponi* and *Neches* are assigned to the Pacific Fleet; the others, to the Atlantic Fleet.

Fifteen attack carriers are now in commission. Previous plans called for *Lexington* (CVA 16) to become a support carrier next Summer after *Constellation* (CVA 64) joins the Fleet. She would have replaced *Antietam* (CVS 36) which was scheduled for inactivation. However, plans now call for *Lexington* to remain a CVA and for *Antietam* to be brought to combat status as a CVS.

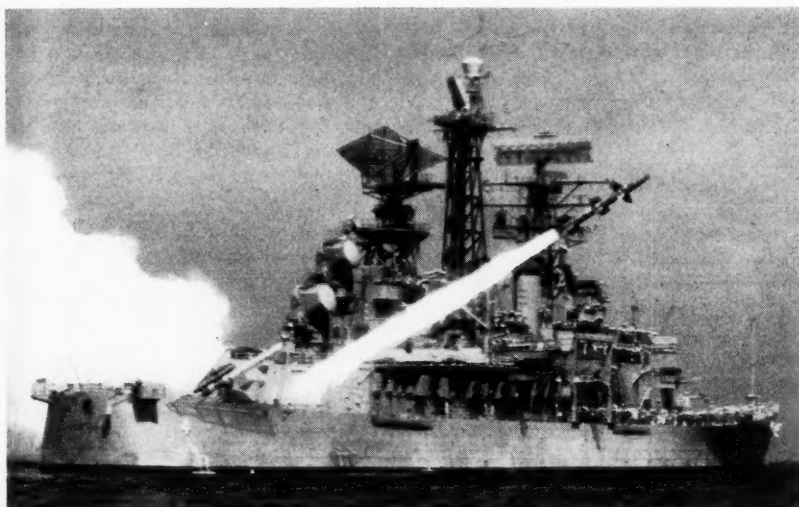
Naval Reservists called to active duty include personnel to man 40 destroyers and destroyer escorts, plus 18 air squadrons. Ten ships are scheduled to join the Pacific Fleet; the balance, the Atlantic. All will be used to augment active fleet ASW units.

The Navy is also increasing its overall punch. Ships scheduled for commissioning within the next 18 months, the majority of which are combat vessels, include two aircraft carriers; 12 guided-missile frigates, one of which is nuclear-powered; 17 guided-missile destroyers; two destroyer escorts; 10 nuclear attack submarines; 12 nuclear-powered, ballistic-missile submarines; two amphibious transports, dock; one hydrofoil patrol craft; three oceanographic research ships; one AOE and one AS. One Former LST is to be

converted to an AVB.

Destroyers being modernized are not included in this list, nor are the ships being constructed in United States shipyards under the Military Assistance Program. There are 11 of these—seven minesweepers and four motor gunboats. Other MAP ships are also under construction in foreign shipyards with United States technical assistance.

Hull Number	Name	Commission Date
CVA 64	<i>Constellation</i>	October 27, 1961
CVA (N)	<i>Enterprise</i>	November 25, 1961
DLG 8	<i>MacDonough</i>	November, 1961
DLG 13	<i>William V. Pratt</i>	November, 1961
DLG 16	<i>Leahy</i>	(not set)
DLG 17	<i>Harry E. Yarnell</i>	(not set)
DLG 18	<i>Worden</i>	(not set)
DLG 19	<i>Dale</i>	(not set)
DLG 20	<i>Richmond</i>	(not set)
	<i>K. Turner</i>	
DLG 21	<i>Gridley</i>	(not set)
DLG 22	<i>England</i>	(not set)
DLG 23	<i>Halsey</i>	(not set)
DLG 24	<i>Reeves</i>	(not set)
DLG(N) 25	<i>Bainbridge</i>	August, 1962
DDG 4	<i>Lawrence</i>	December 20, 1961
DDG 5	<i>Biddle</i>	June, 1962
DDG 6	<i>Barney</i>	September, 1962
DDG 11	<i>Sellers</i>	October 28, 1961
DDG 12	<i>Robison</i>	December 9, 1961
DDG 13	<i>Hoel</i>	June 15, 1962
DDG 14	<i>Buchanan</i>	February 6, 1962
DDG 15	<i>Berkeley</i>	November, 1962
DDG 16	<i>Joseph Strauss</i>	(not set)
DDG 17	<i>Conyngham</i>	(not set)
DDG 18	<i>Semmes</i>	November, 1962
DDG 19	<i>Tattnall</i>	(not set)
DDG 20	<i>Goldsborough</i>	(not set)
DDG 21	<i>Cochrane</i>	(not set)
DDG 22	(not named)	(not set)
DDG 23	<i>Richard E. Byrd</i>	(not set)
DDG 24	(not named)	(not set)
DE 1037	<i>Bronstein</i>	(not set)
DE 1038	(not named)	(not set)
SS(N) 592	<i>Snook</i>	October 20, 1961
SS(N) 594	<i>Permit</i>	April 1, 1962
SS(N) 595	<i>Plunger</i>	September 1, 1962
SS(N) 596	<i>Barb</i>	November, 1962
SS(N) 603	<i>Pollack</i>	October, 1962
SS(N) 604	<i>Haddo</i>	(not set)
SS(N) 605	<i>Jack</i>	(not set)
SS(N) 606	<i>Tinosa</i>	June 16, 1962
SS(N) 607	<i>Dace</i>	(not set)
SSB(N) 609	<i>Sam Houston</i>	January 25, 1962
SSB(N) 610	<i>Thomas A. Edison</i>	March 24, 1962



An ASROC missile was test-fired from the Norfolk during evaluation firing at Key West.



The Valley Forge (LPH-8) is one of four amphibious assault ships now in commission.

# Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps. This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

## SgtMaj

ADKISSON, F M (9999) 2dMAW to 3dMAW  
BROWN, V N (9999) 1stMarBrig to MCAS EI Toro  
KANE, R P (9999) MB NS Sangley Pt to MCRD SD  
MARTIN JR., C F (9999) MB NAD Chasan to ForTrps CamLej  
MCCELLIOTT, W W (9999) MCB CamPen to 1stMarBrig  
MILLER, F A (9999) 2dMarDiv to HQMC  
MOSER, F E (9999) 1stMarDiv to I-I 3dInfBn  
SALARIS, G (9999) I-I 11thRRCo to 1stMAW  
SAMPSON, G (9999) MCS Quant to MB NS Sangley Pt

## MGySgt

BEAUDREAU, P C (6412) AirFMFPac to 1stMAW  
NERIS, P J (0369) HQMC to MCB CamLej  
PERKINS, C T (6412) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
SHREVE JR., H (5597) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
WEST, M K (6611) MAD NATTC Mfs to 1stMAW

## 1stSgt

BAKER, J A (6498) 1stMAW to MCAS EI Toro  
HELLER JR., A G (9999) ForTrps FMFPac to MB Brem  
HILDEBRANT, G E (0141) H&SBn FMFPac to MCS Quant  
JENNESS, F B (9999) MB NB Bsn to 2dMarDiv  
JOHNSTON, H A (6498) 1stMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS Dal  
MILLER, J B (9999) MARTD MARTC NAS Los Alam to 3dMAW  
NOBLE, E B (0141) MCRD SD to Camp Smith  
RUSSELL, A D (0398) MB NB Subic Bay to 1stMarDiv  
SIMMONS, R E (3098) 2dMarDiv to MD 1stMAW  
SPENCER, C T (9999) MB Brem to 1stMarDiv  
WEBB, J L (9999) 1stMAW to MCAS EI Toro

## MSgt

BAGUE SR., R G (6614) MAD NMA Pt Mugu to 3dMarDiv  
BARLOW, V E (6511) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
BAUER, D J (6412) 1stMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS Oak  
BELL, G E (6412) 1stMAW to 3dMAW  
BENNETT, C E (2529) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
BERGE, H L (6614) MAD NMC Pt Mugu to 3dMAW

BLAND, C P (0239) MARTD MARTC NAS Oak to 3dMarDiv  
BURKE, C W (1371) I-I 6thEngrCo to 3dMarDiv  
BUZSEC, R L (6741) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
BYARS, L L (3049) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW  
CARPIS, W M (3049) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
CARDINAL, B D (3049) ForTrps FMFPac to MCRD PI  
COYLE, J A (6412) MAD NATTC Mfs to 1stMAW  
CRADWELL, H P (0369) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW  
CRAWFORD, J W (6611) MAD NATTC Mfs to 1stMAW  
COMART, NAS Glen  
DADE, T C (6614) MAD NATTC Mfs to 1stMAW  
DAGOSTINO, C C (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS Beaufort  
DEIGHAN, E L (0141) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW  
DICKEY, R L (3049) MCSC Albany to 6thDataProcessing Plt  
DINAN JR., R W (6661) MCAS CherPt to 1stMarBrig  
DOWS, R J (6611) MB NAS Atsugi to MCAS CherPt  
ENRIGHT, G J (7041) FMFLant to 3dMAW  
EWELL, K G (6727) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
FATOWE, H C (6412) 1stMarBrig to MARTD MARTC NAS Mfs  
FELTS, W F (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB NS Sfran  
FERGUSON, J W (3087) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej  
FLIETNER, W B (3211) MCRD PI to MCB CamPen  
GARTON, L L (3141) MCSC Albany to MB NS Sfran  
GEANT, L J (6413) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
GITZ, H L (3049) MCSC Barstow to 3dMAW  
GOODALE, A L (7041) 1stMAW to MCAS Yuma  
GORDON, C R (6713) 3dMAW to 1stMarBrig  
HALL, B F (6611) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Mfs  
HARRIMAN, L E (6621) MCAF New River to 1stMAW  
HARRIS JR., E W (6661) 1stMAW to 1stMarBrig  
HAWBAKER, L D (6661) 1stMarBrig to MCAS-I Yuma  
HOOPS, J L (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCAS I I  
JENKINS, K W (0369) 1st MCRD to 1stMarBrig  
JOHNSON, J L (3051) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
JOHNSON, J L (2561) MCAS Beaufort to 1stMarBrig  
JONES, D R (6631) MAD NATTC Jax to 2dMAW  
LAMBERT, P W (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv  
LARKO, G R (6412) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
LEE, T Y (6811) MB NAS Lakehurst to 1stMAW  
LINN, D E (4131) MCB CamPen to 1stMAW

MARTIN, R C (0369) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarBrig  
MATTHEWS, C (6412) MCAS CherPt to 1stMAW  
MAY, M A (0141) 1stMAW to MCB 29 Palms  
MAYER, P E (7481) 1stMAW to MAD NAS PaxRiv  
MAYERSON, W P (6811) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
MCINTYRE JR., H (3049) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv  
MCIPHERSON, W M (6611) 1stMAW to 3dMAW  
MILLER, R L (6727) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
MISKOVIC, E W (3421) HQMC to MAG-32  
MOORE, J R (3049) MCB CamPen to Camp Butler  
MURTAUGH, J M (6412) 1stMAW to 3dMAW  
NELSON, C V (6412) MARTD MARTC NAS NorVa to 1stMAW  
NOLAND, K E (0811) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
O'KELLY, J T (2561) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
MCAS EI Toro  
PARZYSH, L J (6412) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
PEISKY, A C (6412) 1stMAW to FMFLant NorVa  
PLUNKETT, D R (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv  
RAY, O A (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS EI Toro  
ROBLAT, C (3349) 1stMAW to MCSC Barstow  
RUBISCH, J H (611) 1stMAW to MAG-32  
SCHWINDORF, L L (3051) MCSC Albany to 1stMAW  
SCOTT, J R (0369) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarBrig  
SEILER, J L (6631) 1stMAW to MAG-32  
SENUITA, W (7041) 1stMAW to MCS Quant  
SHALFER, R (2561) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
SHELLY, H W (3141) 12th MCRD to MCAS EI Toro  
SMITH, E N (1811) MB NB Bklyn to 3dMarDiv  
STEWART, J R (6412) AirFMFPac to 1stMarBrig  
STRUM, G E (6412) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
TANT, T M (0811) I-I 5th105mmHowBn to 3dMarDiv  
TESSMER JR., A (0369) 12th MCRD to 1stMarBrig  
TUPPER, D R (6631) MAD NATTC Jax to MAG-26  
TURVEY, M R (6412) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
WALLING, J L (6614) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
WEBB, R F (6661) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
WEST, J F (6413) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW  
WHIDDEN, R M (3049) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen  
WILSON, J F (4039) MCSC Barstow to MCSC Albany  
WISNESKI, F T (3071) 1stMAW to MCAF New River

WOODS, F E (6412) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
ZALES, B L (2161) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv

## GySgt

ADMIRE, L D (3516) I-I 6thInfBn to 3dMarDiv  
AGNEW, R W (6481) MAD NATTC Mfs to MAG-26  
AGUILAR, A (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to MAG-32  
ALLEN, L W (0141) 1stMarDiv to MARTD MARTC NAS Los Alam  
AMERSON, D G (6631) 1stMAW to MCAS EI Toro  
AMIRANT, R J (6441) 1stMAW to 1stMAW  
AMRINE JR., J A (2771) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarBrig  
ANDERSON, K P (6413) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
ANDERSON, L W (0369) MCRD SD to 1stMarBrig  
ANDERSON, N B (6412) MAD NATTC Mfs to 1stMAW  
ANDERSON, W H (6412) 3dMAW to 1stMarBrig  
ANDREWS, M E (2761) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
APLEGATE, B R (6611) 1stMAW to 3dMAW  
ATKINSON, R L (3421) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
AVERY, N E (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
BABCOCK, R V (3019) 2dMAW to MCAS Phila  
BAIN, D A (6411) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
BAKER, T H (6412) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
BARBOSA, A G (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD  
BARKER, W H (5031) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv  
BARTENBACH, H A (6621) MB N3 Npt to MCAS-8 New River  
BAXTER, L T (0239) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
BEAN, W T (2529) 2dMAW to ForTrps CamLej  
BENBENEK, M J (3516) ForTrps FMFPac to 1st MCRD  
BENNETT, J (0369) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv  
BENYON, I (3619) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv  
BESCH, D A (0161) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv  
BIDDISON, D C (6741) MAG-32 to 1stMAW  
BLUM, R O (3537) MCB 29 Palms to 1stMAW  
BOLAND, R T (1371) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
BOLENA, W J (6631) 1stMAW to MCS Quant  
BOSTWICK, C W (6412) 3dMAW to 1stMarBrig  
BARD, E H (6413) 1stMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS Bklyn  
BRENNAN, J P (7041) 2dMAW to 1stMarBrig  
BROWN, C A (6725) 3dMAW to 1stMarBrig  
BRUNK JR., (0141) MCAF Santa Ana to 1stMAW  
BUGHER, L E (3049) I-I 96thRRCo to 1stMarDiv  
BUREK, S A (3049) I-I 1stMTBn to MCSC Albany  
CARPO, D J (6412) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
CHAPPELL, R F (3371) MCRD SD to MCB CamPen  
CHARLEY, D L (6411) MCAS Beaufort to 1stMarBrig  
CHRIST, W E (2539) MCB CamPen to 1stMarBrig  
COTTON, A M (6412) 2dMAW to West-Pac Tokyo  
CLAPP, D D (1345) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
CLEVELAND, H W (6481) 1stMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS Bklyn  
CLINE, J L (0349) MCRD PI to MAD NATTC Mfs  
COOK, H I (6413) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
CREASMAN, T L (7041) MCAS CherPt to 1stMarBrig  
CURTIS, T L (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB NAD Seal Beach  
CUTLER, F P (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany  
DAUGHERTY, J E (6551) MCRD SD to 1stMAW  
DAVIS, R N (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
DEDIC, W D (0121) MCB CamPen to 3dMarDiv  
DENNY, E (6412) MARTD MARTC NAS Willow Grove to 1stMAW  
DIEMER, J A (0349) 5th MCRD to 1stMAW  
DIXON, W B (3049) I-I 9thCommCo to MCAS Phila  
DOBBS, W O (2131) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv  
DODD JR., J E (3371) MCRD SD to 1stMarBrig  
DOSHIER, R B (2511) 3dMarDiv to 1stMAW  
DOWNING, G J (0369) I-I 42ndRRCo to 2dMarDiv  
DRAGON, A L (4131) MB NB Bklyn to MCRD PI  
DUPY, E E (2529) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig  
DUVALL, B P (6621) MCSA Phila to 1stMAW  
ENNIS, J E (3087) Camp Butler to MCB CamLej  
FAYLOR, D G (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCAS EI Toro  
FRANCIS JR., H G (6412) 1stMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS NorVa



FRANKS, F (2732) ForTrps FMFPac to I-I 3dLAABtry  
FRANTZ, R S (6614) MAD NATTC Jax to IstMAW  
GARRISON, J H (0369) IstMarDiv to IstMarBrig  
GARRISON, H B (6412) IstMAW to 3dMAW  
GILBERTZ, R A (5565) MCS Quant to IstMAW  
GILLOCK, R R (6412) MAD NATTC MIs to FMFPac WestPac  
GILPIN, O E (6741) MCRD SD to IstMAW  
GLEYZAL, R N (1341) MCSA Phila to 3dMarDiv  
GLISTA, L (6631) IstMAW to MCAS CherPt  
GRIMMER, J R (6181) MCS Quant to MCRD SD  
GUNDERSON, E G (0369) IstMarBrig to IstMAW  
GURNEY, H E (3071) MAD NATTC MIs to IstMAW  
GUTHRIE, F D (0369) IstMarBrig to IstMarDiv  
HALL, J A (7113) 2dMAW to MB NAS Lakehurst NJ  
HAND, C R (6413) MAD NATTC Jax to 2dMAW  
HAWMAN JR, G (2529) IstMarDiv to IstMarBrig  
HESNER, H D (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB NAD Earle NJ

HIGGINS, J I (3049) Camp Butler to MCRD PI  
HILL, G R (7113) IstMarBrig to MAG-26  
HITCHCOCK, W W (3049) 2dMAW to IstMarBrig  
HOGELAND, J H (0369) IstMarBrig to IstMarDiv  
HUNSINGER, R E (3371) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv  
JEFFERSON, L R (6412) IstMAW to 3dMarDiv  
JOHNSON, S P (6741) 2dMAW to IstMAW  
KARASEK, R G (3071) IstMarBrig to MCAS El Toro  
KANE, W J (0811) I-I 7th105mmHowBn to MCS Quant  
KELLY JR, R J (2771) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
KELLY, J F (3049) MCS Quant to I-I 1stMTBn  
KIZER, M E (7113) AirFMFPac to IstMAW  
KNIGHT, B (6412) IstMarBrig to 2dMAW  
KUNISKI, A A (0369) MCAAS Yuma to 2dMarDiv  
KORTJE, R E (3261) 3dMAW to IstMarBrig  
KURTZ, A G (3049) I-I 11thRCto to 3dMarDiv  
KUYKENDALL, D W (3049) I-I 57thRCto to MCSC Albany

LA MARSH, L E (6461) MCSC Barstow to IstMAW  
LANGE, M C (0369) IstMarBrig to IstMarDiv  
LARUSSA JR, H J (0369) IstMarBrig to IstMarDiv  
LASS, JR, G P (0369) IstMarBrig to IstMarDiv  
LEE JR, R J (0369) MarCorComp NAG to MCB CamLej  
LEEDLE, J M (6713) IstMAW to MCAS CherPt  
LEVINSKY, V (6443) IstMAW to MAD NATTC Jax  
LISTMAN, A J (6511) IstMAW to MB NMC Pt Mugu  
LINCOLN JR, A E (1341) Ist MCRD SD to IstMAW  
LONG JR, I V (0369) MarCorComp NAG Korea to ForTrps CamLej  
LOWE, E K (6641) IstMAW to 2dMAW  
LOYER, H B (6412) IstMAW to 2dMAW  
LUONGO, G A (6651) MCRD SD to IstMAW  
LYNCH, J J (6412) IstMAW to MARTD NAS Glen  
MACHEY, W J (3537) IstMarDiv to LdgForTraUPac  
MACMILLAN, J J (3049) MAG-26 to IstMAW  
MANAHAN, F W (6413) MAG-26 to MAD NATTC Jax  
MANSON, R A (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD  
MARSHMAN, J C (0141) 12th MCRD SD to 3dMAW  
MARTIN, F G (4621) MCSC Barstow to MCS Quant  
MARTINEZ, E T (2529) IstMAW to I-I 1stCommCo  
MATHEWS, J W (0141) 12thMCRD SD to 3dMAW  
MATTSON, J E (6611) MCAS CherPt to IstMarBrig  
METZLER, A J (9363) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
MEYLER, W F (1131) MB NB Bklyn to IstMAW  
MCARTHY JR, J. P. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany  
MCCORMICK, D J (0141) MCRD SD to MB Pearl  
MCCULLA JR, J E (6412) 2dMAW to IstMAW  
MCGEE, L R (0369) 9th MCRD SD to FMFLant NorVa  
MCGRAW, H E (6443) 2dMAW to IstMAW  
MIFFLIN, R H (6713) MCAS CherPt to IstMAW  
MILICHICH, J (3071) 3dMAW to IstMAW  
MILLER, D M L (2639) 2dMarDiv to IstMarBrig  
MILLER, W G (3349) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv  
MOHN, A G (6441) IstMAW to MCAS El Toro  
MONTAGUE, V W (6412) IstMAW to 2dMAW  
MOREAU, P P (0811) MCS Quant to I-I 7th105mmHowBtry  
MORENO, G G (6412) IstMAW to 3dMAW  
MORGAN, J J (0141) 6th MCRD SD to MCB CamLej  
MORGAN, R F (0369) IstMarBrig to IstMarDiv  
MOROUKIAN, C (0111) 2dMarDiv to IstMAW  
MOSSMAN, R E (3049) I-I 89thRCto to MAG-26  
MUELLER, E E (3261) MCS Quant to IstMAW  
MULL, N L (0369) IstMarBrig to IstMarDiv  
MURPHY, J R (0369) NavMis Haiti to 2dMarDiv  
NASH JR, C M (7113) 2dMAW to IstMAW  
NELSON JR, J A (2561) MCSC Barstow to 3dMarDiv  
NICHOLAS, B D (0141) HQMC to 3dMarDiv  
NICHOLSON, A G (0141) MCSA Phila to FMFLant NorVa  
O'CONNOR JR, W E (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB NB Npt  
ODD, R M (1841) IstMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
ODONNELL, J F (3371) IstMarBrig to MCB CamPen  
OLSON, M C (3371) IstMarBrig to 3dMAW  
ORLOWSKI, R (0241) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW  
OWEN, B F (7113) IstMAW to 2dMAW  
OWEN, K H (6612) IstMAW to MCAS El Toro  
PAGANO, V J (3071) IstMarBrig to MCAS El Toro  
LALING, J N (3049) IstMarBrig to MCSC Barstow  
PARKER, J G (2761) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
PASE, G (4621) MCSC Barstow to MCB CamLej  
PAXTON, H (2131) IstMarDiv to MCSC Barstow  
PAYNE, L E (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
PEER, E G (6741) MAG-32 to IstMarBrig  
PITTMAN, L E (0141) Camp Butler to MCB CamPen  
PLEVYAK, A A (0369) MCSC Barstow to IstMarBrig  
POPE JR, A F (1811) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
POWELL, S T (6641) MCAS Beaufort to IstMAW  
PRICE JR, M E (4111) 2dMAW to hQ-MC Ariva  
PRYOR, D O (0369) MCRD PI to IstMarBrig  
QUINTANA, J F (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro

RADTKE, E H (3371) IstMarBrig to IstMarDiv  
RAGLAND, M E (0369) MCB CamPen to IstMarBrig  
RAPPOLO, A J (3537) ForTrps FMFLant to I-I 12thRCto  
RAVEY, L (0811) 2dMarDiv to I-I 5th-105mmHowBn  
REICHENBACH, R R (6713) MCAS Beaufort to IstMAW  
RIGNEY, F J (3049) MCB CamPen to IstMAW  
ROBERTS, C F (7141) ForTrps FMFLant to IstMAW  
ROSE, J P (0141) 12th MCRD SD to IstMarDiv  
ROWE, O (1841) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
SCOTT JR, C C (0141) 9th MCRD SD to IstMarDiv  
SCRAPER, J W (2039) IstMAW to MB NS SFRan  
SCRUGGS, T F C (3371) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
SCULLY, T F (3516) IstMarDiv to MCSC Barstow  
SCHWARTZ JR, V J (0369) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv  
SEWELL, E R (0369) Ist MCRD SD to 2dMarDiv  
SEYFRIED JR, F C (3371) IstMarDiv to IstMarBrig  
SEYMOUR, H R (3049) MB NAD Earle NJ to I-I 57thRCto  
SHARPE, D H (0369) MB NS SFRan to MCB CamPen  
SHEA, V (2752) ForTrps FMFPac to I-I 2dLAABtry  
SHELTON, H G (2561) 3dMAW to 3dMarDiv  
SHORT JR, C A (6412) 3dMAW to IstMAW  
SHULL, D H (6442) 2dMAW to IstMarBrig  
SIMMONS, H A (5661) MCAS CherPt to IstMAW  
SLAGLE, V P (0369) MCB CamLej to HQMC FFT  
SOMERS, R J (2561) IstMarDiv to IstMarBrig  
SPEARMAN, B R (0369) IstMarBrig to 8th MCRD SD  
SMITH, E Q (6631) IstMAW to MAD NATTC Jax  
SMITH JR, G M (6713) 3dMAW to IstMAW  
SMITH, R W (5511) IstMAW to MAD NATTC Jax  
STANKOWSKI, R P (0741) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW  
STEIN, E J (4313) FMFPac WestPac to Ist MCRD  
STEWART, L J (3369) 12th MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
STRUNK, H H (6443) MAD NATTC MIs to IstMAW  
STRICKLER, M A (1841) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
STIRLING, G P (6713) 2dMAW to IstMAW  
SULLIVAN, T J (0369) 3dMarDiv to FMFLant NorVa  
SWEATT, L R (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej  
TANNER, W H (0141) MCRD SD to SD  
TATUM, R (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRD MCB CamPen  
TAYLOR, G B (0171) MCAS El Toro to 12th MCRD SD  
TEAGUE, E L (0849) 3dMarDiv to IstMarDiv  
TOUZEAU, M F (6461) MCS Quant to IstMAW  
TURNER, J W (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NB Bermuda  
VEATER, J (0241) IstMAW to 2dMarDiv  
WAKLER, H H (0369) 2dMarDiv to I-I 12thRCto  
WALLACE, W (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
WALSH, R M (0141) MCAS CherPt to HQMC  
WALTERS, G L (0141) ForTrps FMFLant to IstMAW  
WAMSLEY, R G (0369) 9th MCRD SD to IstMarDiv  
WARE, H L (3349) MCS Quant to MB Phila  
WEBB, J D (3049) MCSA Phila to IstMAW  
WHITED, H H (3371) MCAS CherPt to IstMAW  
WILSON, J F (6419) IstMAW to 2dMAW  
WILT, W J (1349) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv  
WISEHART, M L (3049) 5th MCRD SD to 2dMAW



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#### SSgt

AKIN, R E (3049) IstMarBrig to IstMarDiv  
AKIUSU, W S (1521) IstMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms  
ALEXANDER, A B (6412) IstMAW to MAG-32  
ALFORD JR, D M (6741) 3dMAW to IstMarBrig  
ANTHONY, W J (0369) IstMarDiv to MB Pearl  
ANTOCS A J (5563) MB Pearl to 3dMAW  
BARAN, J (0369) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
BARKER, R W (3371) ForTrps FMFLant to IstMarBrig  
BARTLETT, E E (1345) MCRD SD to MCB CamPen  
BARTLEY, J C (3331) IstMarDiv to Camp Butler  
BASSETT, D C (6661) IstMarBrig to MAG-26

## TRANSFERS (cont.)

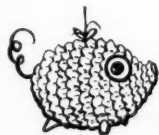
BEATTIE, T G (6611) MAD NATTC  
Mfr to IstMAW  
BECKER, J G (1811) IstMarDiv to Mar-  
CorColdWeaTraCen  
BECKETT, G T (0369) 4th MCRRD to  
2dMarDiv  
BELCHER, W C (0111) MCB CamLej to  
IstMarDiv  
BEMIS, C F (6442) IstMAW to MAG-32  
BERTHAUME, R M (3051) MCSC  
Albany to Port Lytaufey  
BILLE, G A (0141) IstMarDiv to Ist-  
MarDiv  
BLACK, W H (0141) MCRD SD to Ist-  
MAW  
BLACKBURN, E L (3371) 3dMAW to  
IstMarDiv  
BLACKBURN, P (0141) 9th MCRRD to  
2dMAW  
BLYZES, O N (2529) MCS Quant to  
3dMarDiv  
BORING, J R (4312) IstMAW to MA-  
RTD MARTC NAS LosAlam  
BOSSE, D R (0141) 9th MCRRD to 3d-  
MAW  
BOWEN, H J (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2d-  
MarDiv  
BOZARTH, B W (0369) MCB CamPen  
to MCAS K-Bay  
BRANT, A R (3537) ForTrps FMFLant  
to 3dMarDiv  
BRENTON, T J (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCSC Albany

BRINNER, E B (2311) MCS Quant to  
3dMarDiv  
BROOKS, T I (4111) HQMC ArlVa to  
IstMAW  
BROTHERTON, C D (6491) MCS Quant  
to IstMAW  
BROWN, K G (6511) IstMarDiv to 3d-  
MAW  
BROWN, L L (2561) 2dMAW to 3dMar-  
Div  
BROWN, N (2336) MCAS Yuma to  
IstMAW  
BROWN, W A (0141) ForTrps FMFLant  
to HQMC ArlVa  
BRYANT, M E (3051) MB WashDC to  
MCB CamLej  
BUCKNER, G I (3049) IstMarDiv to  
MCB CamLej  
BURNETT, A J (3611) MCB 29 Palms  
to 3dMarDiv  
BUTATZ, J J (0369) 4th MCRRD to  
3dMarDiv  
CANTONE, J T (2539) IstMarDiv to 3d-  
MarDiv  
CARBAUGH, F R (6621) IstMAW to  
MARTD MARTC NAS LosAlam  
CARD, R B (6461) IstMAW to MCAS  
El Toro  
CARMAN, D K (6713) 2dMAW to Ist-  
MarDiv  
CARR, H H (1811) MarCorColdWeaTra-  
Cen to IstMarDiv  
CARTER, C F (0369) 3dMarDiv to MC-  
AS El Toro  
CARTER, D A (0369) IstMarDiv to Ist-  
MarDiv  
CAVINDER, R A (6481) 3dMAW to  
IstMAW  
CHANEY, W R (0311) 3dMarDiv to 2d-  
MarDiv

CHILDRESS, T E (0369) MCAS CherPt  
to IstMAW  
CHYTKA, J M (1371) 2dMAW to Ist-  
MAW  
CLEMONT, D J (6511) IstMAW to MC-  
AS El Toro  
CONWAY, R P (0369) HQMC to 2dMar-  
Div  
CORDELL JR, C R (0211) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to IstMarDiv  
CORDERO, G (0369) MCB CamPen to  
IstMarDiv  
COREY, H D (1521) MCS Quant to  
3dMarDiv  
COSTA, H E (0369) MB NavFor  
Marianas to IstMarDiv  
COWAN, R H (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2d-  
MarDiv  
CROSBY, W R (3371) MCRD PI to Ist-  
MAW  
CROSBY, E M (3036) 3dMarDiv to MCB  
CamLej  
CUSHMAN, R M (0141) 3dMarDiv to  
FMFLant NorVa  
CUTTING, F A (3531) 3dMAW to Ist-  
MAW  
DAVIDO, G R (3371) 2dMarDiv to Ist-  
MarDiv  
DAVIS, C C (0211) 3dMarDiv to MCAS  
CherPt  
DAVIS, H L (3516) IstMarDiv to Ist-  
MAW  
DEANS, J B (3049) MCS Quant to I-1  
IstReconBn  
DELUCA, J E (0369) MCB CamPen to  
IstMarDiv  
DEMPSEY, D F (0369) MCB CamPen to  
1SS Killy Hawk  
DISHMAN, C L (0161) IstMarDiv to 3d-  
MAW  
DUNN, M W (1316) MCSC Albany to  
3dMarDiv  
DOBSON, P R (0811) MCRD SD to Ist-  
MarDiv  
DONNELLEY, R G (0141) I-1 12thInfBn  
to 2dMarDiv  
DOORN, D B (6713) 2dMAW to IstMAW  
EAST, R E (3049) MCS Quant to MCSC  
Albany  
EASTMAN, J E (0141) 2dMarDiv to  
Camp Butte  
EVANS, W B (4313) FMFPac to MCRD  
SD  
EIDSON, M D (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB  
NAD Earle NJ  
ELES, J J (3516) IstMarDiv to MCSC  
Barstow  
ELLIOTT, G L (6413) HQMC ArlVa to  
MAG-26  
EMIG, E E (0141) MCS Quant to MCAS  
El Toro  
ESPIRITU JR, A (6611) MARTD MA-  
RTC NAS Anacostia to IstMAW  
FARNER, C P (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCRD PI  
FAULKNER, R B (6412) IstMAW to  
MAG-32  
FERRIS, W E (1461) MCB CamLej to  
FMFPac WestPac  
FERRON, J A (3069) MCB CamLej to  
HQMC  
FINLEY, D E (2561) IstMarDiv to  
MCSC Barstow  
FINCUM, J W (6442) IstMAW to MA-  
RTD NAS Bklyn  
FISSETTE, R H (0441) MAG-26 to Ist-  
MAW  
FRENCH, C A (0161) 2dMarDiv to 3d-  
MarDiv  
FRIDDLE, S C (3537) 2dMarDiv to  
3dMarDiv  
FRIEDBERG, K C (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCRD SD  
FRY, J R (6651) IstMAW to 2dMAW  
FRISBEE, H L (6442) IstMAW to MA-  
RTD MARTC NAS Willow Grove  
GARCIA, P A (0369) IstMarDiv to Ist-  
MarDiv  
GATLEY, H L (0369) IstMarDiv to MB  
NS AdakAI  
GIBBS, H C (6442) 3dMAW to IstMAW  
GIBBS, H P (1841) ForTrps FMFLant  
to 3dMarDiv  
GILLECE, J P (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCSC Albany  
GIESE JR, H R (1811) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to 3dMarDiv  
GILLESPIE, R C (3049) 2dMAW to I-1  
11thRRC  
GONZALES, A (3011) MCAS El Toro to  
IstMarDiv  
GOODRICH, B B (0369) MarCorCold-  
WeaTraCen to MCAS El Toro  
GORDON JR, F R (1161) IstMarDiv to  
IstMAW  
GORDON, S M (3049) HQMC ArlVa to  
MCSC Albany  
GOSHAY, J J (6511) 2dMAW to 3dMar-  
Div  
GRAY, G W (4131) MB NS Sangley Pt  
to MCRD SD  
GREEN, W R (2752) ForTrps FMFPac  
to I-1 3dLAAMBtry  
GRIGGS, S E (3051) IstMarDiv to MC-  
RD PI  
GRIGGS, C J (3049) ForTrps FMFLant  
to I-1 11thRRC  
GULAT, C R (6413) IstMAW to MCAS  
CherPt  
GULLICKSON, M A (6614) IstMAW to  
MCAS El Toro  
HAGS, R R (6741) 2dMAW to IstMar-  
Div  
HAGERTY, T W (0811) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to 3dMarDiv  
HAGLE, E E (3061) MCAS CherPt to  
IstMAW  
HALLIDAY, H O (1345) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to 3dMarDiv  
HAMMETT, M A (6621) 2dMAW to Ist-  
MAW  
HARTMANN, A L (1141) MCB 29  
Palms to IstMAW  
HASS, C L (3531) 2dMarDiv to 3dMar-  
Div  
HAUSSLER, A W (6412) MARTD NAS  
Glen to IstMAW

HAYES, E P (0111) 12th MCRRD to  
IstMAW  
HENDLEY, H D (0441) 3dMarDiv to  
MAG-32  
HENRY, J R (6412) IstMAW to 2dMAW  
HERO, D W (1371) ForTrps FMFLant  
to 3dMarDiv  
HEWITT, J W (3049) I-1 Ist155mmGun-  
Btry to 3dMarDiv  
HIATT, G A (6412) IstMAW to 2dMAW  
HICKEY, M T (7011) 2dMAW to Ist-  
MarDiv  
HOLLIS, H D (6741) 3dMAW to Ist-  
MarDiv  
HOLLIS JR, J (1391) MAG-26 to 3dMar-  
Div  
HOLLOWAY, G E (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCRD  
HOLMAN, J H (1841) ForTrps FMFLant  
to 3dMarDiv  
HOMAN, R A (6631) IstMAW to 2d-  
MAW  
HORNOR, J C (2311) 2dMarDiv to 3d-  
MarDiv  
INGALLS, J A (1841) 3dMarDiv to  
MCRD  
JACKOBSON, N M (6641) IstMAW to  
MCSC Albany  
JENKINS JR, R V (0141) H&SBn FMF-  
Pac to IstMarDiv  
JOHNSON JR, H (3371) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamPen  
JOHNSON, W A (3049) Ist MCRRD to  
IstMarDiv  
JONES, D D (3121) ForTrps FMFLant  
to IstMarDiv  
JONES, J E (2539) IstMarDiv to Ist-  
MAW  
JONES, S F (6511) IstMAW to MAG-32  
KILLINSWORTH, K D (6621) IstMAW  
to 2dMAW  
KING, C D (2533) IstANGlico to For-  
Trps 29 Palms  
KING, J C (2639) ForTrps FMFPac to  
IstMAW  
KING, W D (3036) IstMarDiv to MCB  
CamPen  
KRAMER, T A (3516) MB NB Phila to  
2dMarDiv  
KUNSAITIS, R C (0239) IstMAW to  
IstMarDiv  
LELLA, V J (3516) IstMarDiv to 2d-  
MAW  
LENTZ, A A (0369) ForTrps FMFPac to  
MB NB Subic Bay  
LEWIS JR, A (3049) IstMAW to MCB  
CamPen  
LEWLESS, A (6412) IstMAW to 3d-  
MAW  
LITTERAL, E (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB  
NAD Earle NJ  
LITTLEFIELD JR, A I (0811) Ist MCR-  
RD to 3dMarDiv  
LORE, W E (1811) ForTrps FMFLant  
to 3dMarDiv  
LOWE JR, A C (0369) 4th MCRRD to  
IstMarDiv  
LYONS, D M (3537) IstMarDiv to Ist-  
MAW  
MANUEL, K (3049) MCB CamLej to  
MB NAD Earle NJ  
MARTZALL, R S (5591) 2dMarDiv to  
3dMarDiv  
MASON JR, A E (0369) MCAS Beaufort  
to I-1 95thRCo  
MATSUMIYA, M R (6412) IstMAW to  
3dMAW  
MATTHEWS JR, J B (0369) 3dMarDiv  
to MB NAD Earle NJ  
MAYHEW, A C (4611) 2dMAW to Ist-  
MAW  
MCCOY, R D (6491) IstMAW to 3d-  
MAW  
MCELMURRAY, A L (3537) 2dMarDiv  
to 3dMarDiv  
MCGUIRE, J P (6511) IstMAW to 2d-  
MAW  
MCINTYRE, C T (3049) MCSC Albany  
to 3dMarDiv  
MCKINNEY, G C (6631) IstMAW to  
3dMAW  
MCKINNON, M E (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamPen  
MCKITTRICK, J F (0441) 2dMarDiv to  
3dMarDiv  
MCCLAUGHLIN, J W (3049) MCSC  
Albany to MCSA Phila  
MCLEMORE, A L (2131) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to 3dMarDiv  
MCCLLOUD, J F (0791) ForTrps FMFPac  
to MCAS El Toro  
MEANS, C E (3121) IstMAW to MCB  
CamLej  
MERTELL, T A (3537) IstMarDiv to  
12th MCRRD  
MILES, L M (6413) IstMAW to 2dMAW  
MILLARD, J C (0141) I-1 25thRRC to  
IstMarDiv  
MILLER JR, L E (0369) IstMarDiv to  
MCAS El Toro  
MILLER, R C (2171) 2dMarDiv to 3d-  
MarDiv  
MILLER, R S (6611) IstMAW to MCAS  
CherPt  
MILLER, R W (1391) ForTrps FMFLant  
to FMFPac WestPac  
MILLER, W L (6741) 3dMAW to Ist-  
MarDiv  
MIRELES, B R (0141) IstMAW to  
FMFLant NorVa  
MURPHY, P (0369) IstMarDiv to MB  
NTC Glakes  
MISSEY, L J (3051) MCSC Barstow to  
MCB CamPen  
MONTGOMERY, D B (3531) 2dMarDiv  
to 3dMarDiv  
MONTGOMERY, G E (2561) H&SBn  
FMFPac to 3dMAW  
MONTGOMERY, R E (3511) MCS Quant  
to 3dMarDiv  
MORGAN, B W (6611) MAG-32 to Ist-  
MarDiv  
MORRIS, W E (3537) 2dMarDiv to Ist-  
MAW  
PRITCHARD, J E (0161) MCAS El Toro  
to IstMAW

# TILKANNAGIVANDE



## ANUNCIO

Moydoo



## ANNOUNCEMENT!

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Means the same in any language. We want to announce to the world that we have a new supply of *Leatherneck Binders* in Marine Green with gold lettering. Your order will be filled as soon as it is received.

LEATHERNECK Bookshop  
P.O. Box 1918  
Washington 13, D. C.

Please send me a LEATHERNECK Binder at \$2.00 each. Remittance enclosed.

☐ Check ☐ Postal money order  
(DO NOT SEND CASH)

Name .....

Address .....

# BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by SSgt Charles Kester

BULLETIN BOARD is *Leatherneck's* interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

## New Classification Test

Marines stand a better chance of being assigned to jobs for which they are best fitted as a result of the classification tests now in use at both Recruit Depots.

After almost 20 years of use, the Corps has abandoned the General Classification Test, which measures an individual's general mental ability, and has adopted the Aptitude-Area Classification Tests as a more efficient system for determining a man's ability.

The new tests consist of a battery of 11 different examinations designed to uncover a broad spectrum of each Marine's interests. The abilities discovered by the new test can be expressed as military aptitude-areas, and a man can best be assigned by placing him in an occupational field associated with

his highest scoring aptitudes.

The 11 fields covered by the new testing system are: verbal ability, arithmetic reasoning, pattern analysis, classification inventory, mechanical aptitude, Army clerical speed, radio code, general information, shop mechanics, automotive information and electronic information.

Scores from these tests can be combined into eight military aptitude areas which cover all the MOSs used by the Marine Corps.

The new classification test is now being given only to recruits, to first term Marines who reenlist and who have not been previously tested, and to men selected for re-training who have not been tested earlier.

## Coast Guard Cadet Competition

The nationwide competition examinations for appointment to cadetship in the U.S. Coast Guard will be held on February 19 and 20, at examining centers in this country and overseas, according to Marine Corps Order 1530.4.

Candidates who win appointment to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., will attend a four-year course of study leading to a commission in the Coast Guard and a bachelor of science degree.

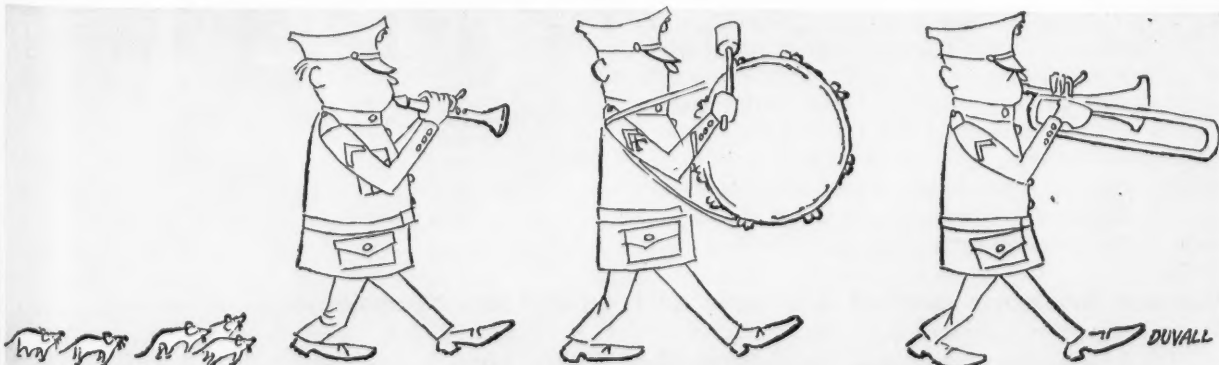
To be eligible for the examinations, a Marine

must be at least 17 and less than 22, must be a graduate of an accredited high school, and be unmarried. The physical requirements call for a height of between 5'4" and 6'6", with vision of 20/30 correctable to 20/20 in each eye.

A booklet giving complete information on the requirements and application forms may be obtained from: Commandant (PTP-2) U.S. Coast Guard, 1300 E Street N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

All applications for the competitive examinations must be postmarked before January 10, 1962.

END





# Dear Editor, Sir....

March 7, 1805  
Hotel Bonaparte  
Alexandria, Egypt

by Earl E. Smith

Col Ambrose Brisbane  
Leatherneck  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Editor, Sir:

As you will perceive by the enclosed article and sketches, Reserve Corporal Trumboli and myself have not been idle. At first, Colonel, Sir, we were somewhat displeased when Marine Headquarters disrupted our peaceful civilian pursuits to recall us for active duty as Reservists, but since we have been here in Alexandria, we have discovered unlimited pleasures. Cpl Trumboli's sketches for the Egyptian Liberty story, which I am sending with this communication, do not nearly do justice to the beauty of face and figure of the friendly dancing girls who entertain us nightly while we are awaiting orders from "General" William Eaton to proceed to Derna, more than 500 miles way.

We are, at this moment, sitting at a sidewalk cafe, sipping a much-respected drink called Arak. Nobody seems to know what's in it, but everybody knows what it does when it's in you. At another table, conversing in a most confidential way, are "General" Eaton and Lieutenant Presley O'Bannon. They are undoubtedly discussing modes of transportation across the steaming desert to the stronghold of that pirate and butcher, Yusuf Karamanli. As you no doubt know, this crook, Yusuf, has kicked his brother, Hamet, out and is now sitting on Hamet's throne, while Hamet and a few followers sit brooding and pitying themselves in the deserted ruins of an old Roman fort, 30 miles from here.

The scuttlebutt around here is that Hamet hasn't got any more brains or gumption than a mangy camel, but somehow, "General" Eaton thinks he can coax Hamet to come along and fight for his rightful place and, thereby, swing a favorable deal with Hamet instead of trying to talk Yusuf out of plundering our ships and holding our sailors for ransom.

As to our position here, both Cpl Trumboli and



**Colonel Brisbane pulled his hair out while the "Supreme Exalted Keepers of the Soap" pulled their usual capers**

myself are again hard pressed for funds. The last few weeks, while we have been waiting out the political maneuvering of "General" Eaton (who is really not a general at all, but just a politician who was once in the Army) our expenses have far exceed the mere stipend you have advanced us. A detailed list of our expenditures follows:

Clean water .....	\$ 40.00
21 shaves (for Trumboli who lost his razor) @ \$.50 .....	10.50
Gauze and medicants (to patch Trumboli's face) .....	2.55
Meals, 63 @ \$.75 .....	47.25
Stomach salts .....	8.37
Ink .....	.07
Papyrus, 50 sheets - \$1.00 .....	50.00
Camels, 2 @ \$25.00 (including saddles) .	50.00
Lodging and feed for camels .....	137.00
Oasis tax .....	22.50
Entertainment .....	310.00
Laundry .....	60.00

P.S. You will note, Colonel, Sir, that we have been most frugal with the advance you gave us. For example, there is, as you will perceive, no item showing lodging for Cpl Trumboli and myself. Knowing your views on thrift, we have arranged with the stableman to share the stalls with our camels. We do not, however, eat the same food.

Our first stop, once Eaton gets this safari out of Alexandria, will be Burg el Arab, where we will pick up Hamet, the reluctant dragon. We will then take off for a village called Mersa Matruh. Please send our mail and future expense money there. The native dancing girls and washer women are very fond of our brass buttons; the washer women have set a price of one button for laundering half a dozen shirts. Please send buttons; they will help to defray expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

Herman Snodstitch, Sergeant of Marines, Reserve

\* \* \*

Leatherneck  
Office of the Editor  
Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sergeant Herman Snodstitch, Sergeant of  
Marines:

Idiots! What are you doing in the middle of the desert; you had orders to go on shipboard and cover the Marines and the landing or bombardment when the ships join the land forces at Derna! However, since you have used your own bad judgment as usual, I hope you fry to death out on the sand and are eaten by giant, hungry ants. I also hope you get kicked by one of your camels.

Your expense account is indeed modest. Forty dollars for clean water! What are you doing, taking as many baths as Cleopatra? What the hell is an

Oasis tax? And twenty-one shaves for Trumboli! Raise beards, you stupid Reservists!

Enclosed in this package is a five dollar bill which I expect will see you through the next two months—along with four boxes of brass buttons I procured from the quartermaster. You will also find six packets of ink powder and a dozen writing tablets. Your Egypt liberty story was as crumby as the papyrus it was scribbled on. It was not the first time one of your articles crumbled beneath my editorial pencil. I have sent Trumboli's sketches of the dancing girls to the Police Gazette.

Since you are with the troops in the desert, get some human interest stories. And do not forget my parting words to you—that you are the chroniclers of history, and that if no history is being made, you must invent some.

Stay out of trouble and keep me informed.

P.S. Enclosed also in the package is a carton of soap to use with your forty dollars' worth of clean water.

Col Ambrose Brisbane, Editor

\* \* \*

Mersa Matruh  
March 19, 1805

Dear Editor, Sir:

Your kind consideration (the box with the five dollar bill, the buttons and the soap) was received yesterday when we arrived here. Although we expected a somewhat higher monetary allowance, the buttons will serve their purpose, I can assure you. Since we arrived here, everyone has been buying things for buttons and all uniforms are disgracefully hanging open. Lt O'Bannon has issued an order that this button-spending must cease, or he will, after the engagement at Derna, fine every man a day's pay for each button he is missing.

The soap is, I am afraid, a doubtful bargaining commodity, since our Oasis Tax covers only drinking water and no baths.

Accompanying this letter you will find a full account of our activities to date. Writing this has been a difficult task; nobody would believe the truth, so I have had to take liberties and gloss over some of the more ridiculous aspects.

To begin, we look far more like a traveling circus than an army. I will say that "General" Eaton is more than a general or a politician—he's more like something out of the Arabian Nights. He has managed somehow to accumulate a crowd of the most outlandish people you could imagine. There is a Greek Artillery unit whose only possession is a two-pounder, mounted on wooden wheels. The whole unit—25 men—insist that they will, when under fire, man this one gun! The unit is commanded by a Captain Luca Ulobic, who is most proud of his one-cannon force of fighting men.

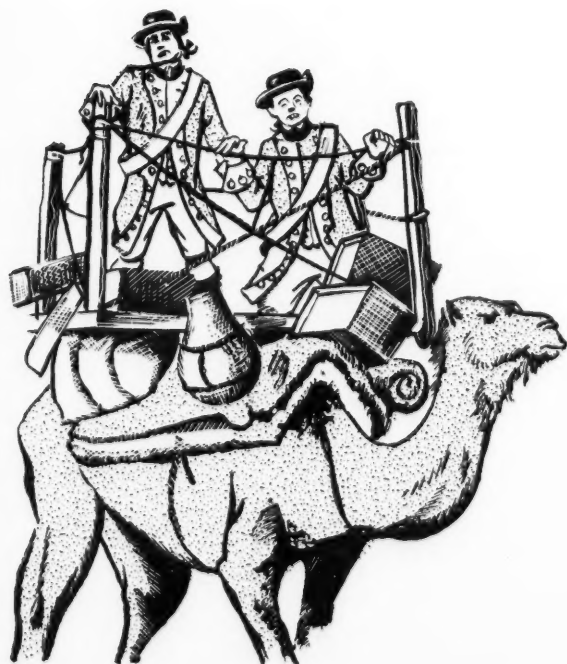
DEAR EDITOR, SIR . . . . (cont.)

There is a company of infantry which includes another 38 Greeks. Only one observation can be made about these troops; they cook the world's worst food. The Greeks, Colonel, Sir, are rather a dull lot, but "General" Eaton's expedition is not without its colorful contingent, no, Sir! We've got 60 Bedouins, mounted on real Arab steeds, and their leader is a gentleman no sane person would wish to meet in a dark lane at midnight. He calls himself Shiek Mohammed el Tayeb, and if he and his hairy-faced riders are as terrifying in war as they are in peace, old Yusuf had better start running up his white flag right now.

In the sand-crunching department, the "General" has not been lax; he's enlisted an infantry company of 400 Arabs. Did you ever see an Arab walking? Well, Eaton found 400 of them. Walking Arabs!

But, Colonel, Sir, you should see our casual company! It has everything but American Indians. There are Egyptians, Turks, Frenchmen and just about any nationality you can mention. This motley horde is led by a Turkish officer called Selim Comb whose tangled, black mop never saw one.

The Surgeon General on his expedition is Dr. Manderici, a Hungarian. The Chief of Staff is Chevalier de Aries, and O'Bannon's assistants are Lieutenants Rocco, an Italian, and Leitensdorfer, a Swiss.



The whole operation is supported logistically by 107 pack camels.

And, now, dear Editor, Sir, may I ask a question? What are Trumboli and I doing out here in the middle of the desert, covering an expeditionary force which includes only six Marines and one officer?

Our expense account (for which we expect to be reimbursed) follows:

Oasis Tax (payable weekly) . . . . .	\$ 22.50
Ink . . . . .	.07
Feed for camels . . . . .	10.00
Transportation of feed for camels (carried by other camels) . . . . .	27.65
Atlas . . . . .	2.25
Bed sheets (for wear in traveling) 2 @ \$1.95 . . . . .	3.90
Postage . . . . .	78.00

P.S. We have both raised beards. We are very handsome.

P.P.S. Our next point of mutual communication will be the Bay of Bomba, where we will pick up supplies from the good ships Argus, Hornet and Nautilus who will support us at Derna. Send money and buttons.

Respectfully submitted,

Herman Snodstitch, Sergeant of Marines, Reserve

\* \* \*

Leatherneck  
Office of the Editor  
Philadelphia, Pa.

For Herman Snodstitch, Reserve Sergeant:

Enclosed is another five dollar bill, a box of buttons and a dozen cakes of soap. Your "glossed-over" article is as tame as the camels you are riding and feeding. Sell them, or I'll have you court-martialed when you get back here. Walk, like the rest of the Arabs!

I have just been to a crystal-gazer, to find out what you idiots have been doing for the last three months. Her reading on you was most unsatisfactory, but she told me we'd be very busy fighting the War of 1812 in a short time. So, get this Tripoli operation wrapped up and shove off immediately on one of the three ships you mentioned in your last letter.

In answer to your stupid question about covering a story about six Marines; six are as good as six thousands when they've got the kind of support O'Bannon will have. . . . Remember that!

Col Ambrose Brisbane, Editor

\* \* \*

April 26  
Derna, Tripoli

Dear Editor, Sir:

You were right, Colonel, Sir. It was the six Marines who actually took the fort and routed Yusuf





know what was making all the bubbles and we told him. Soap. He seemed interested. We explained that it made you clean and took away all the smells. Well, right then and there, we had him hooked because the pool we were swimming in was the harem pool and that's why it was full of perfume. We couldn't figure why Hamet wanted to buy all the soap we had, but then he explained that he has a harem of about sixty women and they all smell of perfume and he has a touchy stomach and can't stand the smell of the stuff.

Of course, everybody knows that Cpl Trumboli and myself are not opportunists, but we did go to the Hornet and midnight requisition all the soap on board. We hid it well in a cave near the bay and went back to see Hamet. When he found out that we could supply his harem with a substitute for perfume he commissioned us the Supreme Exalted Keepers of the Soap. We wear beautiful outfits with bright red and yellow feathers and are admitted to the harem on special occasions. Hamet is a regular fellow and he says there's plenty of chance for advancement in his kingdom.

We are asking for our thirty days' leave because we aren't positively sure we'll like it here; but if we do, we'll be resigning from the Marine Corps. Since we are only Reservists, we are sure the Marine Corps will scarcely miss us.

Respectfully,

Herman Snodstitch,  
Supreme Exalted Keeper of the Soap

\* \* \*

Dear Supreme Exalted Keepers of the Soap:

Your request for leave is denied. Your story and sketches on the Derna action were so bad that I am personally filing your application for resignation. My crystal-gazer had little to say about our war in 1812, but she did foresee a horrible, miserable future for you and Trumboli.

Col Ambrose Brisbane, Editor

\* \* \*

Charity Mission  
Alexandria, Egypt

Dead Editor, Sir:

Yusuf is back.

Hamet has fled with his harem.

Cpl Trumboli and myself were fortunate to escape with our heads.

Please send expense money and instructions for story assignment anywhere but Egypt.

Please check with your crystal-gazer again. How far are we from that War of 1812?

In desperation,

Herman Snodstitch  
Jonathon Trumboli  
Supreme Exalted Keepers of the Soap, Ret'd.

and his bloody killers after most of Eaton's "army" fled in terror. All the details are in the story I am writing which I will place on board the Argus for delivery to you, but I cannot write highly enough of the courage and self-sacrifice of these few Marines who have given back Hamet's throne to its rightful owner and brought about peaceful relations between Tripoli and our United States.

Hamet has taken command and "General" Eaton will be bearing a signed treaty home with him. All in all, it has been a most successful venture.

We (Trumboli and I) read with interest the crystal gazer's forecast of a war in 1812, but that's a long way off and, since Trumboli and I still have thirty days leave on the books, we are requesting that they be granted as of this date.

You will remember the cases of soap you so kindly sent as part of our expense allowance. We, of course, found no use for it on the desert, but our faithful camels, "Benedict Arnold" and "Oliver Cromwell," carried it along and when we took Derna, both Trumboli and myself felt the need of a bath. We searched the fort-castle in which Yusuf had been ensconced and, finally, found a huge, beautiful room decorated with flowers and piled all around with pillows and, right in the middle, was this big pool of clean water which smelled of real nice perfume.

Well, Trumboli broke out a bar of soap and we both had a merry old time making bubbles and splashing around in the pool. Just then, who should come walking in but Hamet himself. He wanted to

# SPORT SHORTS

by GySgt George Cushman

A new record for the Camp Schwab pistol range has been set by MSgt **Joseph Kassebaum**, who fired a blistering 383x400. The expert rifle and pistol shooter is company gunny for "K" Co., 3d Bn., Third Marines . . . **Ross Gatzert** is the 1961 Eleventh District golf titlist as the result of a 71 and 73 in the final two rounds. He was tied for seventh place after the first round but, after a double bogey on the first hole of the final round, he righted himself and shot



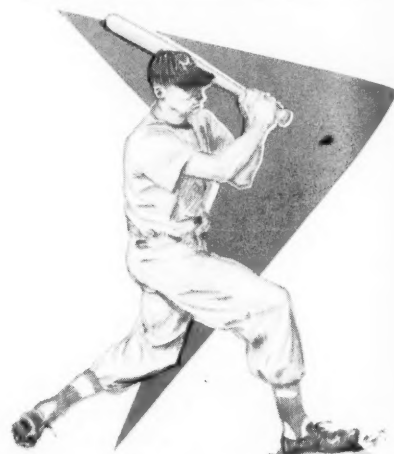
sub-par golf the rest of the way. He becomes the second San Diego golfer in successive years to win the title. **Phil Rodgers** was last year's winner . . . Jack Douglas, much traveled San Diego tennis ace, was the last United States player eliminated in the National Singles Championships at Forest Hills. He probably enhanced his chances of becoming a member of the challenge round for this year's Davis Cup Match . . . Because of the heavy operational training schedule of the Second Division, the Division soccer team, last year's Atlantic Fleet champions, was forced to bow out of its

scheduled match with PhibLant. Service soccer competition has scored big gains in the past few years on the East Coast and is now a major sport in the Atlantic Fleet intramural program . . . The Second Marines capped a late season drive to clinch the 1961 Camp Lejeune Complex Baseball League by sweeping two games from the Group I nine, 5-1 and 2-1. The Division pastimers won 12 out of their final 13 games and jumped from third place to the top spot behind the pitching of **Walt Hudock** . . . Lejeune shortstop, **Charlie Armstrong**, led the varsity nine in almost every department the past season. The versatile Armstrong had the highest batting average (.317), led in home runs (8), had the most hits (97), stole the most bases (43), and was at bat more times (306) than any of his teammates. In



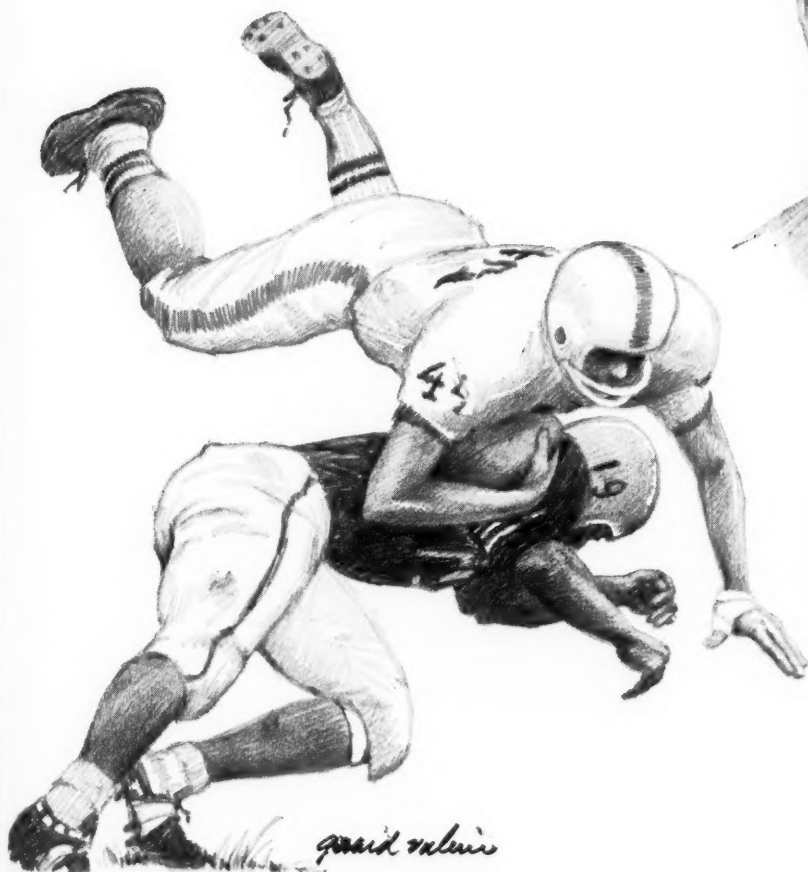
addition, he was second in RBI's to centerfielder, **Earl Williams**, who copped that honor with 53. **Ron Beigel** was the leading hurler for the Lejeune team with a 14-7 record and an earned run average of 2.71. The team record for year was 33-30 . . .

Cherry Point downed the Second Division, 5-1, to win the FMFLant softball championship. **Dick Timmons** pitched and batted the Pointers to their convincing win. He gave up only three hits and smashed a run-scoring double that clinched the win over the defending champs. Division hurler, **John Enderle**, set some sort of an endurance record in the semi and quarter-final games when he twirled 19 innings. The quarter-final game saw him win a 3-2 squeaker over MAG-32 in 14 innings and then he came back an hour later to throw a 1-0 shutout at the MAG-26 nine. For his amazing feat he was named the tourney's most valuable player . . .



LtCol **Warren F. Lloyd**, Commanding Officer, Weapons Bn., has been presented the Commanding General's Trophy emblematic of intramural athletic superiority at Parris Island for 1961. The Weapons unit captured the coveted trophy by picking up vital points in the doubles division of the horseshoe competition. The winning battalion finished the season with 105 points, five points ahead of runnerup Service Co. "A" . . . **Junior Bennett** captured the 1961 golf championship at the MCAS, Beaufort links by putting together rounds of 75-76-151. **Ralph Limpach** took second place in the handicap event . . . Coach **Wil Overgaard's** Quantico football team took its lumps at the hands of a powerful Columbus (Ohio) Colt team. The semi-pro squad romped to an easy 30-0 win in the first game for both clubs. Quantico fans can still be optimistic because the Colts are considered to be one of the better teams in the country in the semi-pro ranks . . . Third Naval District softball champion for 1961 is the 1st Marine

# Capt Phil Monahan



In his first year as head coach of the Camp Lejeune eleven, he just might have the top service team in the country. Before arriving at Lejeune he served as an instructor and assistant coach at the Naval Academy.

Corps Reserve and Recruitment nine coached by **SSgt Bill Thompson**. In the title game, the new champions whipped the NAS, Floyd Bennett Field team, 4-2, after losing their first game of the double-elimination event. **Duward Beebe**, District pitcher, twirled hitless ball for the first six innings of the championship game . . . Hawaii, 1960 All-Marine basketball winners, beat all other Corps fives in staging warm-up drills. With five holdovers from last year's quintet, they started practice sessions in August. Returnees are **Dave Smalley**, **Ken Iverson**, **Jack Shastain**, and **Ron Johnston** . . . Parris Island has started an intensive Judo training course aimed at keeping All-Marine honors, won last

year, at the Depot. **Ernie Cates** is in charge of the newly adopted training program . . . **Bill Anderson** bowled the first perfect game ever posted at the War Memorial Building at Parris Island. His 300 count broke the old record of 287 and assured him of permanent possession of the record. It was his second perfect game this year. His game at a civilian operated lanes in Savannah, Ga., was sanctioned by the ABC . . . **Dave Petros**, popular baseball player for the past 18 years, has probably played his last full season of Corps ball. This year's coach of the Lejeune nine has received orders to the Third Division and when he returns he will have completed 20 years' service. In all of his seasons playing

against the best service, college and semi-pro competition he has failed to bat over .300 in only one season . . . When and if, **Tom McNeely** fights Floyd Patterson for the heavyweight boxing title, there will be a Marine flavor to the match. For the past two seasons his brother, Brian, has been the center on the Quantico football teams . . . Ace sportscaster, **MSgt Bob Kinsman**, has reported to Quantico where he will be NCOIC of the ISO section. Bob is probably the only Marine on active duty to have given a play-by-play account of a major league baseball team in action. He covered the 1960 visit of the San Francisco Giants to Japan for the Far East Radio network.

**END**



## OFFICERS BASIC EXTENSION COURSE COMPLETIONS

The following staff noncommissioned officers have recently completed the Officers Basic Extension Course.

ALLEN, R. R. GSgt 658870	DUTKIEWICZ, J. W. GSgt 972459	MOORE, Linfred SSgt 1352474
BALDWIN, J. T. SSgt 1134003	EDWARDS, George GSgt 663690	MUNN, E. J. SSgt 1116930
BARKER, D. G. SSgt 1176193	FORST, C. D. MSgt 283005	MYERS, K. L. SSgt 1497396
BARROWS, F. M. Sr. SSgt 607042	GAUTHIER, G. R. GSgt 652094	OHARA, W. M. SSgt 1422024
BASS, D. E. SSgt 661119	HALEY, G. C. GSgt 1151621	OROURKE, George SSgt 1136213
BATEMAN, O. A. MSgt 281134	HAND, J. A. SSgt 1072621	OSWALD, D. H. GSgt 665019
BATES, J. L. GSgt 1110967	HAVENS, W. J. SSgt 665552	PHILLIPS, E. T., Jr. SSgt 1041932
BETHUNE, E. W. SSgt 1044141	HAYES, W. L. SSgt 654605	PHILLIPS, F. A. SSgt 1121546
BROWN, W. H. SSgt 920566	HOLMBERG, E. S. SSgt 1198313	PRICE, R. L. MSgt 436925
CAMPBELL, W. J. SSgt 1283208	HOWE, P. D. GSgt 653569	RENALDO, R. R. GSgt 635846
COLLTON, W. J. SSgt 1244856	HUMPHREYS, W. M. SSgt 1347736	ROSENWIRTH, R. W. GSgt 1011878
CONNELL, W. R. SSgt 1138887	JORDEN, J. D. GSgt 1072203	SCHAPER, F. L. MSgt 494146
CORLEY, J. K. SMaj 320632	KING, J. L. SSgt 1114712	SHEWELL, J. V. GSgt 579220
CORNELLI, W. G. SSgt 945480	LAMONTAGNE, H. J. SSgt 1105159	SHOEMAKER, G. D. GSgt 1012970
D'ANTONIO, P. S. SSgt 1096215	LANVERMEIER, G. E. GSgt 309029	SOUSA, Richard SSgt 630067
DARCHE, H. J. MSgt 446383	LEAGUE, H. T., Jr. SSgt 1507726	SOWERS, R. L. SSgt 1231346
DOCKERY, T. J. SSgt 1170512	LELLE, J. E. GSgt 644887	SUTTON, W. F. SSgt 547521
DOLMAN, R. J. SSgt 1078417	LIPPE, Ralph GSgt 611516	SYKES, F. L. SSgt 1154330
DOMERACKI, D. E. SSgt 1438064	LOCHBIHLER, C., Jr. GSgt 142524	TURNER, L. C. SSgt 647075
DOUCETTE, N. J. SSgt 653339	MARTIN, J. M. GSgt 639871	WAGELEY, C. F. SSgt 1031030
DOW, C. R. SSgt 1357556	MASTERS, J. C. SSgt 1072018	WARREN, H. C. SSgt 1150581
DOWELL, K. E. GSgt 439403	MCKINNON, J. R. GSgt 1051611	WATERS, R. R. SSgt 1187267
DUNCAN, E. M. GSgt 545351	MELING, G. L. SSgt 1088537	WONDOLOWSKI, F. E. GSgt 651950

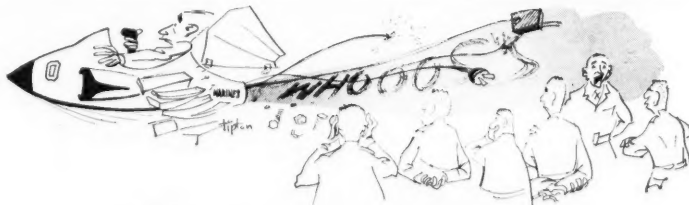
END

## TRANSFERS

[continued from page 64]

NAGAI, H (0141) 1stMAW to MB NS  
SFrans  
NAISBITT, R W (2539) 2dMarDiv to  
3dMarDiv  
NICHOLS, M H (2639) 1stMAW to 1st  
MarDiv  
NOVIN, R A (2041) MARTD MARTC  
NAS NorVa to 1stMarBrig  
OSBURN, R E (3049) 8th MCRD to  
2dMarDiv  
OLIVER, G (6442) 1stMAW to 3dMAW  
PACE, H A (0161) 1stMarDiv to 3d-  
MAW  
PARKER, G C (5711) ForTrps FMFLant  
to 3dMarDiv  
PATTERSON, J C (2539) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to 3dMarDiv  
PELMAN, R (3516) MCB CamLej to 1st-  
MAW  
PEREGOY, F G (6621) MAG-26 to 1st-  
MAW  
PERRON, W (6443) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
PERRY, W H (6412) MARTD MARTC  
NAS Olathe to FMFPac WestPac  
PETERSEN, C J (1841) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to 3dMarDiv  
PEUGH, G R (3051) 1stMarBrig to  
MCSC Barstow  
PIERCE, J W (0369) 1stMarBrig to  
MCAS El Toro  
PLISKO, A J (7113) MB NTC Glakes to  
2dMAW  
PODGROSKI, R S (3071) 1stMAW to  
MCAS El Toro  
POWELL, C A (6611) 1stMAW to 2d-  
MAW  
PURDIE, J (3619) MB NB Phila to  
2dMarDiv  
PURVIS, J P (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRD  
SD  
QUISENBERRY JR, J W (0141) 1stMAW  
to MARTD MARTC NAS Jax  
RAINES, H C (3049) 2dMarDiv to MCS  
Quant  
RAKOP JR, H F (6611) MAD NATTC  
Mis to 1stMarBrig  
RAMIREZ, R G (2752) ForTrps FMFPac  
to I-I 1stLAAMBtry  
RAY, W E (0369) MarCorColdWeaTraCen  
to MB Pearl  
RAYMOND, E A (0369) 1st MCRD to  
1stMarDiv  
READY, W A (3049) MCB CamLej to  
1stMarDiv  
REEDER, E W (5537) 2dMarDiv to 1st-  
MAW  
REGAL, W D (0431) ForTrps FMFPac to  
1stMAW  
REID, K T (3371) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv  
RHEA, B E (6441) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
RICHARDSON, J E (1841) ForTrps  
FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
RICHARDSON, P C (6933) MCAS Cher-  
Pt to MCAS K-Bay  
ROBBINS, F B (6413) 1st MCRD to  
MAG-26  
RODRIGUEZ JR, A (5711) 6th MCRD to  
ForTrps CamLej  
SAGGIO, N (3041) MCB 29 Palms to  
1stMAW  
SANDERS, E A (6461) 1stMAW to 3d-  
MAW  
SCHMITZ, D L (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCAS El Toro  
SCHOLLER, W E (3121) MCSC Barstow  
to 1stMarBrig  
SCOTT, J E (6713) MCAS Beaufort to  
1stMAW  
SHAUGHNESSY, J B (0141) ForTrps  
FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
SHELLEY, D C (6611) 1stMAW to  
MAD NATTC Jax  
SHOYER, G E (2511) ForTrps FMFLant  
to 1stMAW  
SKIDMORE, R G (3537) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to 1stMAW  
SKINA JR, W F (2336) 3dMAW to  
1stMarBrig  
SKIPPER, C R (6491) 2dMAW to 1st-  
MAW  
SLAGLE, D K (0369) MCB CamPen to  
MB NavFor Marianas  
SMITH, N W (6661) 2dMAW to 1st-  
MarBrig  
SWORE, H J (0369) MCSC Barstow to  
MCB CamPen  
SPARKS, J L (3371) 1stMarBrig to  
MCRD SD  
SPEED, P V (3049) 1stMarBrig to 1st-  
MarDiv  
STATHAM, D E (0239) 3dMarDiv to  
MARTD MARTC NAS Oak  
STORRS, A W (4312) 1stMAW to 8th  
MCRD  
STRICKLER, L E (1391) MCAS CherPt  
to 3dMarDiv  
SUPLEE, C N (1841) 1stMarDiv to 3d-  
MarDiv  
SUTTON, C R (6727) 3dMAW to 1st-  
MAW  
SZAREK, H J (2732) ForTrps FMFPac  
to I-I 1stLAAMBtry  
TAJKOWSKI, P M (0811) 2dMarDiv to  
3dMarDiv  
TALAMONI, S M (0369) MCAAS Yuma  
to 1stMarBrig  
THOMPSON, G P (0369) 1stMarDiv to  
1stMarBrig  
THORNTON, J F (0141) Camp Butler  
to MCB CamLej  
THORNTON, L E (6511) 1stMAW to  
3dMAW  
THURMAN, J G (2131) MCRD SD to  
1stMarDiv  
TOLBERT, O J (3371) MCRD PI to  
2dMarDiv  
TOTARO, L F (3371) 1stMarBrig to  
MCRD SD

END



"And now while Lt Gilhooley simulates a takeoff  
in this new supersonic trainer . . .!"

Leatherneck Magazine

## Leatherneck

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## PERRY MATCHES

[continued from page 57]

shortly before the Marine Corps Matches began this year.

Although he's a veteran shooter, the soft-spoken Marine decided that this year he'd better concentrate on his new job at El Toro, rather than go out for the team.

By the time the first shot of the Western Division Matches was fired, however, Duncan was on the line, thanks to Major General Carson A. Roberts, then Wing Commander, who encouraged the young warrant officer to compete.

During the Western Division Matches, Duncan set a new record of 596x600 in the Individual Rifle Match.

It was a long way from the Western Division to the Marine Corps Matches at Camp Lejeune, N. C., and then the Interservice Rifle Matches at Quantico, Va. But Duncan survived the eliminations and took the highest individual honor won by a Marine in the 1961 Matches.

The President's Match, with more than 2800 military and civilian entries, consists of 10 rounds standing at 200 yards, 10 rounds prone (rapid) at 300 yards and 10 rounds prone at 600 yards.

Duncan was the first man to win the match twice since it was inaugurated in

1894. He also recovered the National Match Record which he held from 1955 to 1960. His score of 100-13Vs broke the President's Match record set last year by Army Sgt James K. Arvit who fired 100-12Vs.

Eighteen Marines, including Reserve Captain Leonard C. Dejong, placed in the President's Hundred—the top 100 scorers in the match.

One of the brightest victories for the Marines was the winning of the Marine Corps Cup Match by Cpl Albert P. Miral. The young Marine from Hawaii fired 100-8Vs to bring the trophy home. Three shooters had fired 100-8Vs scores in the match, but the tie was broken by the highest tally on the last string of fire. Cpl Robert L. Goller finished third in the Marine Corps Cup race.

The Marines, fresh from a string of wins in the Interservice Matches, proved their prowess with the M-1 service rifle at 1000 yards in the Leech and Wimbledon Cup Matches.

SSgt Albert W. Hauser won the service rifle division of the Leech Cup Match with a score of 100-13Vs. In the Wimbledon Cup Match, SSgt Oren Reid fired a 97-5Vs to win the Farr Trophy.

The Wimbledon Cup Match is the most dramatic of all shooting events for the spectator. This is a fire-'till-you-are-eliminated match which continues until there is only one man left on the firing line. This year, that lone man, armed with a bolt rifle, was Mr. E. H. Burton of California.

High Marine in the Service Rifle Championship was Cpl Gollar, who finished with 636x650 for eighth place.

The Bolt Rifle Championship was won by former Marine Cpl Jay G. Harris of Susanville, Calif., who fired 642x650.

After tough Army squads had won five straight team matches, the Marine Gold Team broke the string by winning the Rumbold Trophy with a score of 590-78Vs.

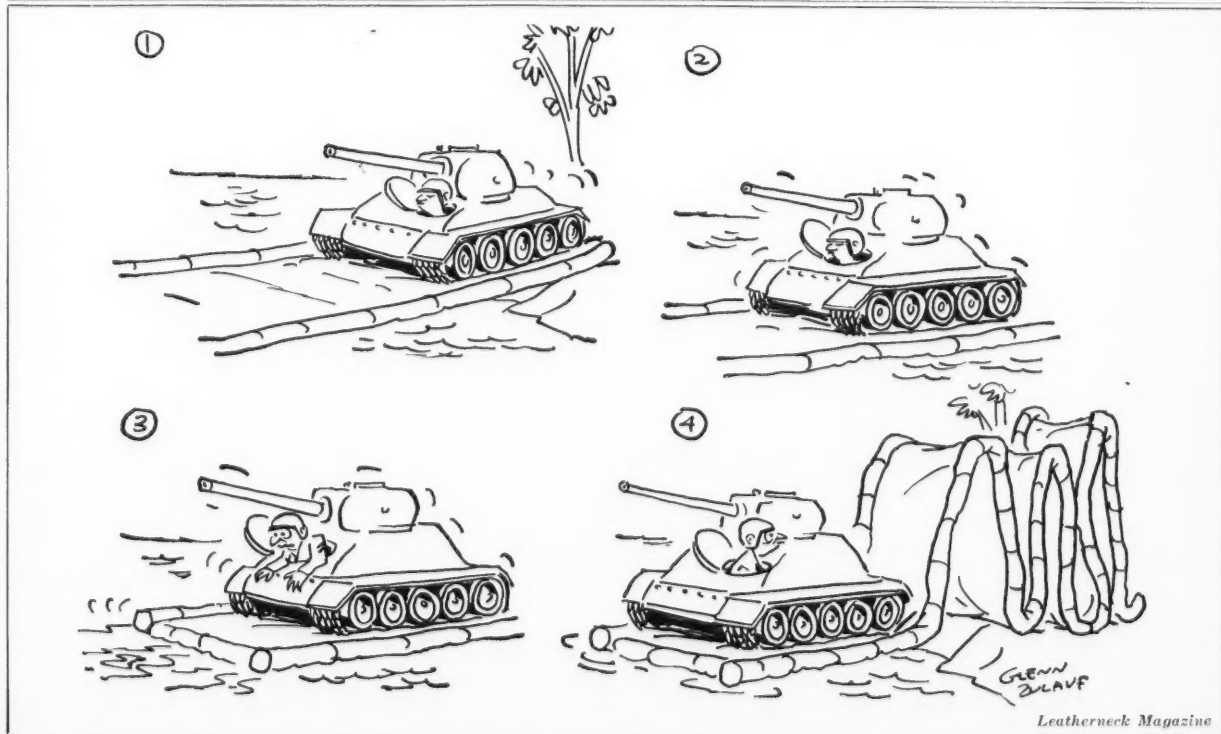
Members of the winning squad were: SSgt Jack A. Titterington, GySgt Riley B. Neal, Sgt Hayden B. Russell, Jr., GySgt Ben L. Harshman, SSgt Melvin S. Dunham and Cpl Jerry B. Tamlin. They were coached by SSgt Charles B. Galkowski.

In the Infantry Trophy Match, the final event of the 1961 meet, the Marine Corps Reserve Team won the Celtic Chieftain Trophy with a score of 973. This award is given to the top armed forces reserve team in the match.

The team was composed of Col Emmet O. Swanson, LtCol Forrest W. Clark, Capt Kenneth L. Cox, Capt Kenneth J. Erdman, Capt Hans W. Ewoldsen and Sgt Stuart E. Olsen.

There were 520 Marines at Camp Perry who never fired a shot this year but they performed one of the most important jobs of the matches—operating the ranges. The Marine Range Battalion, under the command of Major John D. Case, was drawn from units at Camp Lejeune, Quantico, Norfolk and Cherry Point.

END



# IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

By order of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, all the letters on these pages will be screened by the Policy Analysis Division, and staff action will be initiated on those of possible merit.

In cases where ideas or material have obvious merit and reflect real effort, the cognizant agency will prepare an appropriate personal letter to the contributor or correspondent.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would ensure that all Reenlistment NCO's are cognizant of the Platoon Leaders Program. A large number of first enlistment Marines who decide to return to school instead of "shipping over" are unaware of the opportunities available to them as college students. As a PLC, the former Marine attends two six-week sessions at Quantico, Va., the first during his freshman Summer, the second during his junior/senior Summer. Upon graduation from college, he will receive a commission as a second lieutenant. There is no on-campus training and no required affiliation with a Reserve

unit. Both ground and aviation billets are available to qualified students. All too many former Marines now in college are desirous of re-entry into the Corps after completion of college, in a commissioned officer status, but they miss the boat because they are not aware of the age, physical, GCT, credit hours and type of degree requirements mandatory for enrollment.

I would also make it possible, provided the man has his acceptance to an accredited university, to enroll in the program prior to discharge with credit given to the Officer Selection Office which has the quota for the area in which the man's base is located. A similar briefing should be made available to the "six-month Reservists" prior to release to inactive duty inasmuch as many of these men choose this particular method of fulfilling their mandatory service obligation in order that they may attend college. We are losing far, far too many well motivated, *trained* Marines who would, with the proper formal educational background, make outstanding commissioned officers if only they were made aware of the program available to them while in school. It is impossible, in a large university particularly, for the OSO team to contact all former Marines personally and apprise them of the program. A proper briefing by the Reenlistment NCO prior to separation could assist the Officer Selection Officers immensely in the procuring of second lieutenants of top-notch caliber, the former enlisted Marine.

GySgt Bobbie D. Dryden  
523643

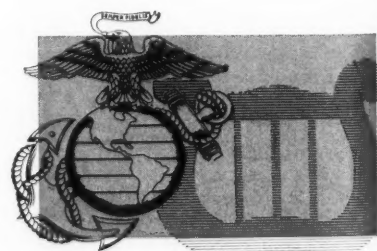
Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would add one more billet to the Inspector-Instructor staff of those Marine Corps

Reserve units authorized to maintain a Marine Corps Reserve band. This billet would be that of band leader.

At last count, there were 19 Marine Corps Reserve bands authorized, representing a total of more than \$456,000 in musical instruments, accessories, and accoutrements. The band leader assigned would have supervision of the proper utilization and maintenance of this equipment as well as the training of these Reserve Marines as Marine Corps bandmen.

The Marine assigned to this billet should be at least a staff sergeant (E-6) with an outstanding background in music theory, harmony, rehearsal techniques, field formations, basic instrument repair, band administration, and the military duties of Regular Marine Corps bandmen in the field.



The establishment of such a billet would afford Marine Corps Reserve Units the opportunity to more effectively utilize their bands for the benefit of the Marine Corps as well as providing a source of experienced, trained musicians for the Regular Establishment, and the proper utilization and maintenance of fragile and precision musical instruments and accessories.

SSgt James G. Kyser III  
1368877



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant of the Marine Corps, I would initiate the following revision of Identification Cards (DD Form 2 MC and DD Form 2 MCR), currently in use by Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve personnel.

I would revise the reverse side of

grams can be made.

For example, when a Marine gets out of the Corps there are many follow-up letters by Squadron Commanders, Group Commanders, and Reenlistment Officers, trying to convince the man he should come back to the Corps but the success of these letters and follow-up is not known.

We have had several cases at this command whereby a former Marine wrote his buddies that he was back in the Corps. Reenlistment personnel should learn this officially.

I feel that such a mandatory requirement of the Recruiting Service or reenlistment of a former Marine at a Marine installation would enhance the reenlistment program because good programs could be continued and bad programs eliminated.

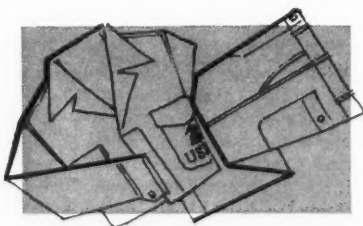
The last organization of a former Marine has the record of interviews of all Marines who were released from active duty and they should know when one of them returns to the Corps.

There would be no great amount of added administration burden placed on any command because this recommendation could be accomplished by post card.

MSgt T. C. Dolan  
399382

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would re-evaluate the manner in which the utility uniform is being worn and set forth the following policies, for the reasons indicated:



1. That the utility uniform is a working uniform and not a ceremonial one. That the utility uniform not be worn for parades, reviews, inspections, etc., unless the occasion and equipment specifically show this to be the proper uniform.

2. That the utility uniform be worn clean and pressed, but not starched. To adequately "sharpen up" the utility uniform, large quantities of starch are required. This, then, causes

the uniform to resemble large pieces of heavy-weight cardboard and greatly cuts down circulation of air to the body as well as causing chafing.

3. That the utility trousers no longer be bloused into or around boot tops. This further cuts air circulation to the lower extremities. In addition, the many variations in the methods of "blousing" trousers and the appearance of boot tops, tops of socks, and bare legs, destroy uniformity and give a very un-military appearance.

It is believed that these recommendations, if put into effect, would give us a more military and uniform appearance, make the uniform more comfortable and serviceable for troops in the field, increase the life of the uniform by reducing wear along heavily starched creases, and retain the dark green coloring originally intended for the uniform.

SSgt James G. Kysor III  
1368877



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would institute a policy by which seemingly small, insignificant details, such as whether socks, gloves and mufflers should be marked with or without tape, would become mandatory instead of leaving it up to the discretion of the unit commanders. I am referring to the letter to the editor "Sound Off" in the March, 1961, issue of *Leatherneck*, regarding "Marking of Clothing" and dealing with this same subject.

Leaving details such as this to the discretion of the unit commanders may alleviate a great deal of paper work at Headquarters Marine Corps level but it doesn't help the Marine in the field who transfers from one command to another, only to find out that his socks and gloves are marked wrong, due to a slight difference of command policy. The same problem arises when a unit gets a new commanding officer.

To eliminate this problem, I suggest that the *Marine Corps Manual* be changed to read: "Tape only shall be used on gloves, mufflers and socks. Tape will not be used on any other article of clothing."

Sgt Robert G. Burkhard  
15522333

END

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would require all Recruiting Service Activities and Regular Establishments who reenlist a former Marine to forward such information to the Marine's last command.

Since the Reenlistment Program is a "here to stay" challenge for all commands, it is important that knowledge of how good the various individual commands are on this subject be known to them, so evaluation pro-

SSgt Jack A. Anderson  
1224690

## READY RESERVISTS

[continued from page 43]

category, then those in a standby status. It is also known that units, as such, would probably not be called up. Individual members would undoubtedly receive orders according to rank and military specialty. The same would hold true for non-drill-pay Reservists, particularly those with high priority specialties. The who's, where's and when's of the plan are laid out in black and white, waiting for the word.

Recently, the Commandant asked for 2500 Reservists to bolster the Corps' manpower build-up authorized by Congress. The action marked the first time in years that enlisted Reservists had the chance to request EAD—extended active duty. Response was tremendous. Telegrams, cables, letters and personal visits to Reserve training centers and recruiting stations reached proportions that hadn't been seen since 1950. World War II types with a houseful of kids joined with college professors, salesmen, engineers and football coaches in the quest for information. All wanted to serve. Unfortunately, most couldn't. Priority went to younger Reservists, corporals and below for the most part, who were needed to fill billets with FMF air and ground units.

The habit of craving some action has long been a Reserve trademark. Eleven years ago, when Marines were chopping their way from the "Frozen Chosin" to the sea, a hell of a lot who made the

time around the "joe" pot found themselves on the outside looking in. Hard-nosed policy on training was passed down from Headquarters, with the result that by the mid-50's, the Reserve started taking on a new complexion.

Prospects brightened even more when August, 1955, rolled around, and with it the Reserve Forces Act. This gave the Marine Corps its Six-Month Training Program, which turned out to be a blessing. Today's Organized Reserve consists primarily of Six-Month trainees with a six- or eight-year military obligations. Without them, the drill-pay Reservist would be in a tough shape. With them, it has a trained force capable of adding some well-conditioned muscle to any fight. They, in turn, are led by officers and NCOs who have already earned their battle stars.

Six-Month trainees are a most unusual lot, a point brought home to the Director of Reserve during an inspection of units firing at 29 Palms. Noticing a PFC who was obviously the fire control man on a 75-mm. Skysweeper, the general wondered where he kept his plotting gear. This puzzle was solved when the Reservist respectfully stated that he really didn't need the gear, for he worked out all the necessary information in his head. This disclosure brought another question from the general, who by this time was interested, to say the least. What was the PFC's civilian job? He was a mathematician; had his Ph.D., in fact. The situation was not rare. The educational background of Marine Six-Month trainees is truly amazing.

Admittedly, these Reservists are the cream of the crop. Quality recruiting has taken over in the past several years, until the majority of the Organized Reserve contains a species of recruit noted for brainpower as well as brawn. It came as no surprise to Headquarters when a check of the records revealed that the average GCT of Reservists enlisted in the 18½-26 age group (they have a six-year obligation) stands at a highly respectable 116. Their younger contemporaries in the 17-18½ group (eight-year obligations) can boast a GCT average of 112. While GCT scores never won a battle, they do indicate a marked capacity for learning how battles are won.

One way battles are won is by using tactics drilled into the troops when the only casualties are from mosquitoes and sand fleas. That is the time to correct the mistakes; the time to take stock of each man's capabilities and level of training. And such is the case with the Reserve, where hard-chargers are the rule. There just isn't time, with the limited amount of training available, to carry any deadbeats. Reservists who think their military obligation is

something to take with a grain of salt may find themselves on 12 to 45 days of involuntary training. If they persist in missing drills, they are then liable for priority induction by the local draft board and two years of active duty. This is no veiled threat; it's the law.

While most of the emphasis on training naturally involves the drill pay units, the Class III volunteer Reservists are not forgotten. They have the opportunity to request active duty for training in a multitude of specialties. On-the-job billets, MOS training, refresher courses, formal schools and correspondence courses all are geared toward keeping them just as ready as their Class II sidekicks.

Most of today's Class III Reserve consists of former Regulars with three- and four-year cruises behind them. At the end of their enlistments, they were placed in the Volunteer Reserve for the remainder of their military obligation under law. It is strictly up to the individual if he wants to serve with a Class II unit. If not, he remains in a "no-training" category until discharged. They are liable for recall in event of a national emergency declared by the President any time during their obligatory time, of course. The Corps considers them in a trained, ready status during that period. Those who want to, are given the chance to ship over in the Class III Reserve before discharge time rolls around. Since the world crisis reached its present proportions, a great many of these Reservists have requested reenlistment.

The Marine Corps is concerned over the numbers of Class III Ready Reservists who will drop from the rolls in the next few years. From a peak of more than 200,000, they will dwindle by 1946 to less than 100,000. This drop, of course, will come as increasing numbers of ex-Regulars wind up their periods of obligation. On the other side of the coin, however, there's a brighter picture for the Organized Reserve. Authorization has been given for a build-up to 55,000 by 1964. All that remains—and it's always the clincher—is money from Congress to support the increase. Every indication, so far, leads planners to believe the appropriations will be voted.

With the outlook for a 55,000-man drill pay Reserve, plus the Class III's who want to retain their Marine Corps Reserve ties, the future looks far from dim. The Reserve stands ready for a repeat performance of the off-the-bench plays that figured in the "World Series" of 1917, 1941 and 1950. The ball park may be different, the opposition may be wearing different uniforms, and the pitches may be new—but the home team line-up will be the same.

Is the Reserve ready? Damn right it is!

END



trip had a USMCR after their names. Most of them had hit Korea in September, during the Inchon landing. "Without the Reservists," stated Major General Oliver P. Smith, USMC, 1st MarDiv commander, "the landing at Inchon would have been impossible." By the Summer of 1951, half of the Marines in Korea were Reservists.

The Marine Corps is the first to admit that the mobilization during the Korean war was a little rough around the edges. The lessons learned have been put into practice in the span since then. Post-Korea Reservists who joined a unit to spin sea stories or spend their

# "Dialogue for Two Warriors"



"Sarge, I been thinkin' . . ."

"Yeah, Blinky?"

"Are we 'ready troops', like they say?"

"Ain't that a pretty stupid question, Blinky?"

"Maybe. But how do we *know* we're ready?"

"Don't everybody say so?"

"Sure. But could it be, like, we're ready without knowin' it?"

"I am ready, like they say, an' I know it! So are you, an' you better know it!"

"That ain't what I mean. What I'm tryin' to say is that everybody knows the whole big operation is ready, but what about you an' me?"

"What about us?"

"How do we know we're ready? How do we know what we're ready for?"

"We been trained. We gotta be ready for anything."

"That's a good answer, Sarge. But it ain't good enough."

"What kinda war you wanna fight, Blinky? You want a shootin' script, like they got in Hollywood? You wanna feel ready, so's you know everything is gonna come out all right in the end? You think bein' 'ready' is knowin' who you're gonna fight, an' where you're gonna fight, an' how you're gonna fight? You want a guided tour, even before the war starts?"

"No, Sarge. I can see I ain't gettin' through to you. What I'm sayin' is that a lot of guys get told so often that they're ready, that pretty soon they get to believin' it without thinkin' about it. Then, maybe there's other guys who ain't quite sure how ready they really are. . . ."

"Them guys ain't got no business in my Marine Corps. . . ."

"Don't get me wrong, Sarge. It don't make 'em any worse fightin' men. Maybe even better, because they're thinkin', an' you can't hate a man for thinkin', but just the same, how can the guy himself, the guy with the rifle,



## DIALOGUE (cont.)

know he's as ready as you say you are?"

"Sometimes, Blinky, you talk like the stupidest Marine I ever seen. How ready can you get? You think you're pretty good with a rifle, don't you?"

"I don't think it; I know it!"

"How do you know it?"

"Ain't I shot expert on the range since boot camp?"

"Ok, Blinky, you know you're good with a rifle on accounta you are an expert on the range, right?"

"Right."

"You been in combat?"

"That's a dumb question. Didn't

nothin' about what they were gonna run into. They just waited for the time to come, then shoved off an' won every war they fought. Today, we got an advantage they didn't have; we've come almost to the end of the rope where new kinds of war are concerned. There ain't much left to invent—an', besides, what the enemy got, we got, an' we know how to fight it. That's a hell of a long way toward bein' ready, ain't it?"

"Yeah, you're right, Sarge. . . ."

"It ain't always knowin' what's gonna happen that makes you ready for it; sometimes it's just knowin' that when it does happen, you'll be ready to fight it with all the training you got in the

be tellin' you all this. If you wasn't so stupid you'd be able to figure it out for yourself, but a lot of you eightballs are walkin' right through gold fields, but you don't see the gold because you're too dumb to look where you're walkin'. Another thing; you got any gear or equipment you wanna dump because it ain't workin' or is useless?"

"No, Sarge. I got the best. . . ."

"Sure, you got the best. You ever draw any that wasn't the best?"

"No. . . ."

"Ain't that a pretty big part of bein' ready?"

"I guess so, but, Sarge, how are my buddies gonna know all this? They ain't smart like you. They don't figure



you an' me win the Korean war all by ourselves?"

"Don't that make you ready for combat again?"

"Yeah, that kind. But are we ready for other kinds?"

"Like what?"

"If I knew, I'd know what to get ready for."

"You know, Blinky, we been in business a long time—not you an' me—but the Marine Corps. You think all them other Marines down through the years worried about how ready they were for the wars they fought? In those days, they didn't know from

past, or if it's something new and you ain't been trained to bust it up, at least, you'll be in shape to try. That's another angle a lot of you guys don't figure on. It ain't always how much guts you got when you run into a deal that's rougher than you expected; sometimes, whether you get out in one piece, depends upon what kind of physical shape you're in, an' the Corps' new Physical Readiness program is just as much a part of that business of bein' ready as anything else."

"You makin' me feel better all the time, Sarge. . . ."

"There ain't no reason why I gotta

so good when it comes to lookin' back, instead of ahead."

"When the time comes, Blinky, they're gonna find out that they're just as ready as anybody else. They ain't gonna even be thinkin' about readiness. An' you know why? Because they're gonna be there, an' before they can even start to think about bein' ready, they're gonna find out that it's all over—and that they were ready all the time. An' even after that happens, they'll still be wonderin' what made them ready. . . ."

"What did, Sarge?"

"How the hell should I know. . . .?"

## USMC ISSUE

[continued from page 33]

was a conservative estimate during the Korean conflict.

With the advent of so much new equipment for the individual Marine, it is becoming more apparent that the days of massed artillery, as depicted during our last two combat appearances, is either a thing of the past or will be in for some revamping. Whatever the tactical need might be, highly mobile artillery pieces will be the vogue. Even now every piece of artillery, from the 4.2" mortar to the Honest John, is under careful scrutiny to establish whether it can be adapted to fit into the fast, mobile concept of modern-day warfare. Surely a place will be found for the supersonic weapons such as the Cobra, HAWK, Bullpup and others now being tested throughout the Corps.

Self protection in war has always been foremost in the minds of the individual Marine. Today's Marine has been supplied with the best in small arms to ensure his protection. When and if the call comes for Marines to descend on some foreign beach they will carry with them something none of their predecessors ever dreamed was possible—new rations which give a man a new, well-rounded diet.

Thanks to giant strides in the field of dehydration since the end of World War II, future combat Marines will, if they have a canteen full of water, be able to enjoy meals that taste almost like mother used to serve. Gone forever will be the days of the tin can con-

tainer. The new rations are being packaged in foil and cellophane which will enable the user to ball up the container and mash it into the ground instead of digging hundreds of holes to bury empty ration cans.

No one can say what the future holds for the individual Marine equipment-wise. Researchers at this moment are studying ways and means to make him, as a member of the force-in-readiness, the most mobile fighting man in the world. Atomic warheads decree this. The helicopter was a leap forward after LVT's and other landing craft became easy targets for the enemy. Today a new landing vehicle is being tested. Specifically designed to do the job for which the original LVT was intended, the new hydrofoil landing craft is capable of "flying" through rough water, boating through the surf zone and traversing difficult beaches, sand dunes and other rough terrain normally encountered in off-road operation, then reach an unloading point and return to ship. During a vertical assault of the future this same vehicle might bring in support troops.

During the Korean fracas, a veteran Marine colonel was asked by a reporter, "Colonel, just what is a Marine?"

His reply, "It is almost undefinable. The indomitable spirit, unflinching courage, there are many intangibles that make up an individual Marine. One thing must not be forgotten though, and that is that there is always a grain of salt and pepper added. That's the equipment that the Marine does his job with."

The grain of "salt and pepper" the colonel was talking about is constantly changing but today's Marine is still the best equipped fighting man ever put on a battlefield. **END**

The present MOREST weighs approximately 74,000 pounds but it is hoped that in the near future we will be operating with a unit which only weighs 15,000 pounds.

Our planes are either equipped with afterburners or have been modified so that JATO can be attached so they can operate from these fields. Our transports are designed to operate from the SATS, and our helicopters need only a small area.

Marine Corps Aviation's readiness didn't come by accident. It has taken years of planning, three wars, and knowledge gained through trial and error.

Three words more nearly describe our readiness: mobility, flexibility and capability.

With the world situation as it is, we must be ready on a moment's notice to move out in force, regardless of the location or the situation.

For this eventuality, the Navy has come to our aid by supplying us with Amphibious Assault Ships (LPH's) capable of berthing 2000 combat-clad troops, complete with equipment, and 36 assault helicopters. Never before has the amphibious assault had such mobility and flexibility in the ship-to-shore movement. Another factor is that, once ashore, the troops still have the helicopters available close by.

Other ships of the amphibious fleet are being fitted for the helicopter, also, to be used in the initial assault by Vertical Envelopment.

Another factor in the long-range transportation of troops is the introduction of our new transport aircraft. The GV-1 Hercules, which is the equivalent of the Air Force's C-130, is now operating with the FMF. These planes are turbo-prop, multi-purpose aircraft which can be used for troop movement and then quickly converted to tankers for inflight refueling of our tactical jets.

In the way of tactical jets, we can watch for two new planes in the near future. The F4H Phantom will make its debut within the next year and the A2F attack plane will follow shortly thereafter.

The F4H is a two-place (pilot and radar operator team) supersonic fighter which will phase out our present F4D's; the A2F is a two-place (pilot and radar team) transonic attack craft which will eventually replace the A4D's.

Marine Aviation, then, is on the ready line, and its pilots, honed to a fine edge, can scramble at a moment's notice. It's a comforting thought to those of us who find reassurance at the sight of a high-flying jet—especially if its vapor trail spells USMC in the sky . . . . **END**

## AVIATION

[continued from page 49]

operating phase as it was from the very beginning is the ultimate goal for this concept which was field tested in March, 1960, on Taiwan during Operation "Blue Star." Units of the First Marine Aircraft Wing and FMF Pacific engineers laid the aluminum planking on an existing airfield within 72 hours and it was ready for operations.

The Mobile Arresting gear (MOREST) was moved in by trailer and set up. A portable control tower, a one-man GCA, a portable TACAN, and the Tactical Airfield Fuel Dispensing System (TAFDS) went into operation. An expeditionary barricade was placed at

the end of the runway, just in case a plane missed the wire, and a portable mirror landing aid was set up and expeditionary airfield lighting was installed.

Of all the items used for this construction, only the MOREST, barricade and mirror were converted from shipboard gear into portable equipment suitable for a forward area. The rest of the equipment was devised by the Marine Corps Development Center in conjunction with the Bureau of Naval Weapons to meet the specific requirements of the Tactical Support Airfield.

All components of the SATS aren't air transportable at this time but if equipment now undergoing testing proves satisfactory, it won't be long before everything, with the exception of the planking, can be heli-lifted to the site.

# We-the Marines

Edited by SSgt Chris Evans

## The Pine Tree

In Japan, as well as other Asiatic countries, the pine tree is believed to be the symbol of "long life and prosperity."

An old wives' tale, a superstition, or idle chit-chat? Perhaps. But, on the other hand, there may be something to the legend.

In March, 1957, Major General Arthur F. Binney, then Commanding General, First Marine Aircraft Wing, presented a pine tree to Mr. Shirozaemon Nakamura. It was Mr. Nakamura's 100th birthday.

The tree was planted with appropriate ceremony and an inscribed post was erected in the old man's garden at Monzen, Iwakuni.

The tree has since grown tall and prosperous with hundreds of cones while its recipient has continued to grow older. Mr. Nakamura celebrated his 104th birthday last March. He was born just three years after Commodore Perry arrived in Japan and he is possibly the oldest living man in Japan.

There are some who think the pine tree is responsible.

SSgt Bob Willis  
ISO 1st MAW

## Third Division

Tom Stowe, national public information official of the American Red Cross, was re-elected President of the Third Marine Division Association during its seventh annual reunion in New York.

General Alpha L. Bowser, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Marine Corps Headquarters, represented the Commandant of the Marine Corps at the reunion.

The Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., was selected as the site for the Association's 1962 reunion. Lieutenant Colonel Harry W. Edwards was named



Photo by Sgt Steve Kuslo

Top shooters from MCAAS, Yuma, showed the trophies they won at the West Coast Small Unit Invitational rifle and pistol matches held at Mare Island in September.

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Photo by *GySgt E. J. Drinkard*

*A night-firing demonstration at 29 Palms employed many of the infantry's supporting weapons.*

Reunion Chairman for the event.

Other officials selected were: CWO T. O. Kelly, USMC (Retd), Annandale, Va., Executive Vice-President; LtCol Albert L. Jenson, USMC (Retd), San Diego, Calif., Secretary-Treasurer; Father George M. Kempker, Omaha, Neb., Chaplain; Lee C. Econom, Milwaukee, Wis., Judge Advocate; and Lenny Mormino, Torrance, Calif., Sergeant At Arms.

General Allen H. Turnage, USMC (Retd), who was commanding general of the Third Division during the Bougainville and Guam campaigns, is Honorary Chairman of the Association. DivInfo, HQMC

## John Wayne Honored

John Wayne was presented one of the highest awards bestowed on a civilian by the Marine Corps, the Commandant's Certificate of Appreciation, during colorful ceremonies at Paramount Studios on May 1.

The award was presented by Colonel John L. Hopkins on behalf of the Commandant, General David M. Shoup.

Wayne was selected for the high honor because of his continuous efforts on behalf of the Marine Corps, dating back to World War II. Apart from his visible tributes to the Marines in motion pictures such as "Sands of Iwo Jima" and "Flying Leathernecks," Wayne has always made himself available to the Marines for recruiting drives.

The citation read as follows:

"The Commandant of the Marine Corps wishes to extend to John Wayne his sincere appreciation for the cooperation and assistance so generously rendered in maintaining and furthering the interest and activities of the United States Marine Corps. Your efforts are a manifestation of those traits of initiative, loyalty and patriotism so necessary to continued welfare of the Marine Corps and our country."

SSgt John Dyhre  
MCRS, Los Angeles

## Temporary CMC

Miss Karen Frances Schoyen, 17-year-old Holyoke, Mass., high school student, became the unofficial and short-termed 23d Commandant of the Marine Corps on August 4.

Miss Schoyen held the post as an elected official of Girls' Nation, the youth citizenship training program conducted annually by the American Legion Auxiliary in Washington, D. C.

As Girls' Nation counterpart of the

SSgt Mike Pitts  
ISO, 2d MarDiv

## Colors Return Home

The colors of the 2d Battalion, Eighth Marines, returned home to the Second Marine Division at Camp Lejeune on July 28 from Quantico, where they had been since September, 1960.

The colors were accepted by Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Robertson, the battalion's new CO.

While the battalion was at Quantico, it was made up of personnel of the Marine Corps Schools and Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, Washington.

Since its return to Camp Lejeune, the battalion will become another tactical unit of the Second Marine Division.

## Sharpshooters

Members of Boston's Volunteer Training Unit 1-26 proved they knew their business when they won the First Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District's annual gallery rifle and pistol matches for the third year in a row.



Photo by CWO H. C. Lowmshery

*New York Reservists staged a mock attack for 40,000 spectators on Manhattan Beach.*

Commandant, she visited Marine Corps Headquarters where she was received by Lieutenant General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Chief of Staff.

During her brief stay at Marine Corps Headquarters, Miss Schoyen received a briefing on the operation of the Corps, made an inspection tour of the Women Marines' Barracks and ate lunch in the mess hall.

DivInfo, HQMC

The eight-man unit, composed of Lieutenant Colonel Berg Keshian, Captain James M. Smith, MSgt Eugene M. Casey, SSgt Sammy Albanese, and Anthony Mazzone, Sgts Franklyn R. Staples and Robert S. Carter, and Cpl Peter P. Jerome walked off with top honors in the District meet. There's a reason for it . . . VTU 1-26 is a Marksmanship Unit!

ISO, 1st MCRRD

## Jet Helicopter

Officers' and Staff NCOs' wives at Camp Lejeune were treated to a ride in the Alouette, the world's first production turbine-powered helicopter, in June.

Designed in France, the jet 'copter has all the comforts of Sunday driving. The minimum vibration and low noise level in the cabin permits normal conversation.

Powered by a 480 h.p. engine, the helicopter holds the world altitude record at 35,680 feet. It can remain aloft up to three and a half hours.

The demonstration rides at Camp Lejeune were given by Republic Aviation Corporation.

ISO, Camp Lejeune

## Use Some Salt

The 2d Amphibian Tractor Battalion, Force Troops, has a reputation for getting the job done, but a grand-daddy alligator has proven to be more than

a match for Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Treadwell's unit.

The battalion commanding officer and several of his men have been trying for several months, but with no success, to trap the cunning creature which roams the waters of Courthouse Bay. But the 'gator, said by his pursuers to be a whopping 14 feet in length, "has been smarter than we are," according to Col Treadwell.

If the estimate of his length is even close to being accurate, this 'gator would be a real catch. Most references claim that few alligators reach a length of 12 feet in this era, although they grew to lengths of 19 feet in years gone by. This is attributed to the increase in 'gator hunting since the turn of the century.

An alligator which measures more than 12 feet long could be more than 30 years of age and weigh over 550 pounds.

Many types of lures have been tried but to no avail. The wise old reptile just isn't ready to be snared.

If "grand-daddy" knew that Col Treadwell's men simply wanted to catch him, feed him, and put him on display, he would probably stop treating their traps like a handbag factory



**"YES SIR, COL...A 3.5 CAN STOP A GATOR..."**

and volunteer his services for free room and board. But the old fellow has probably lived more years than most of his would-be captors and knows that there are more shoes than displays made from alligators.

Sgt Bill Boyd  
ISO Force Troops  
Camp Lejeune  
**END**

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## AUGUST CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



**"Take it easy with that thing! We've already changed the name of this battalion 23 times!"**

Submitted by

Sgt Joseph C. Perkins  
Co. "A", Bn, HQMC  
Arlington 14, Va.



(CAPTION)

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before December 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon at right, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the February, 1962 issue.

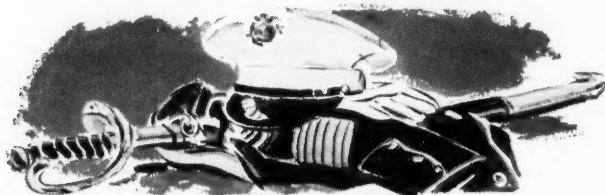
NAME .....

ADDRESS IN FULL .....

1161

FIGUERS,  
MAGRUDE  
PETERS, T  
COYNE, R  
CRAWFOR  
JOHNSON  
LEAR, WIL  
LEE, Chris  
LIFSEY, R  
MEDFORD  
O'BRYAN,  
POLGREAN  
VAN EVER  
FORD, Tho  
HAYDEN,  
HERLIHY,  
MITCHELL  
RATLIFF  
RYNERSON  
STILLIES, C  
WILLIAMS  
WYATT JR  
BOUVY, Jo  
JOHNSON,  
MAHAN, I  
MC CLUNG  
MANGUM,  
ROSS JR,  
STEVENS,  
THYRING  
TULLIS, N  
TURNER, R

# Once a Marine...



**E**ACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Compiled by LCpl Pete Schinkel

GySgt Harry Oliver, a veteran of the Guadalcanal campaign, retired August 31, while serving as first sergeant of "B" Company, 7th Engineer Battalion at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The 20-year veteran is taking a "well earned vacation" in Wellington, New Zealand, where he met his wife 18 years ago upon his return from the 'Canal.

On his first trip to the South Pacific island since 1943, he intends to "take it easy" and spend the time with his wife, Majorie, and their sons, Harry, Jr., 11, and Vance, 10.

During their trip, the Olivers plan to stop in Honolulu for one day and spend two more at Nandi in the Fiji Islands.

Informational Services Office  
1st Marine Division, FMF  
Camp Pendleton, Calif.



GySgt Harry Oliver's destination is New Zealand.

## Placed on Retired List

FIGUERS, Horace H.	Col
MAGRUDER, Marion M.	Col
PETERS, Tilman N.	Col
COYNE, Raymond C.	LtCol
CRAWFORD, Philip "L"	LtCol
JOHNSON, Carl M.	LtCol
LEAR, William R.	LtCol
LEE, Christian C.	LtCol
LIFSEY, Robert Q.	LtCol
MEDFORD JR, Ernest L.	LtCol
O'BRYAN, Norman	LtCol
POLGREAN, Edward R.	LtCol
VAN EVERA, David A.	LtCol
FORD, Thomas F.	Maj
HAYDEN, Dale L.	Maj
HERLIHY, George B.	Maj
MITCHELL, John A.	Maj
RATLIFF, Estes N.	Maj
RYNBERSON, Robert W.	Maj
STILES, Charles R.	Maj
WILLIAMS JR, Rex G.	Maj
WYATT JR, John R.	Maj
BOUVY, Jack W.	Capt
JOHNSON, Roy M.	Capt
MAHAN, Daniel L.	Capt
MC CLUNG, Harry S.	Capt
MANGUM, Thornwell R.	Capt
ROSS JR, Ferdinand J.	Capt
STEVENS, James A.	Capt
THYRRING, Arthur J.	Capt
TULLIS, Newton C.	Capt
TURNER, Richard D.	Capt

WILLIAMS, Floyd C.	Capt
SARKOS JR, Tom "A"	1stLt
EMBREY, Almon D.	CWO-4
PATTERSON, Dennis K.	CWO-4
RICHARDSON, Clarence W.	CWO-3
RUHBERG, George T.	CWO-2
FIX SR, Edwin J.	CWO-2
FOSTER, George E.	CWO-2
BORGOMAINIERO, Russell J.	WO

## Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

BERGER, Spencer S.	Col
FORSYTH JR, Thomas M.	LtCol
KOHL JR, Carlisle G.	Maj
PARSONS, Francis M.	Capt
DAVIS, Lloyd K.	1stLt
SCHMIDT JR, Chris J.	1stLt
DRENNEN, Homer K.	CWO-3

## Placed on Regular Retired List (30 Years)

MGySgt		
BACHMAN, Arthur C.	229549	5534

## Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

SgtMaj	
BOYD, Samuel B.	249822
BROWN, Earl R.	355460
NEWMAN JR, Oral K.	307882
ROWE, James E.	308042

MGySgt	
MOORE, Otto M.	271165

1stSgt	
DOBOY, Edward E.	319965
LORENZA, Joseph H.	358850
TOOTLE, Charles D.	265328

MSgt	
ALTMAN, Charles W.	383415
BALL, Donald F.	317875
BARR, Merlin E.	291738
BARNES, George W.	224253
BAUER, Otto P.	346583
BLASINGAME, Aubrey W.	316048
BRANSCOM, Howard L.	294389
BREEN JR, William H.	354457
BROCK, Gail L.	329617
BROWN, Arthur A.	356131
BUCKLES, William J.	357870
BUIE JR, James D.	367101
BURGAN, James A.	285542
CALDWELL, George R.	319990
CARBINE, Roy G.	313633
CARTER, Edward F.	318020
COONEY, Jack W.	365926
COX, Jack	372805



# CORPS ALBUM



HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will publish as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to  
CORPS ALBUM EDITOR,  
*Leatherneck* Magazine, Box  
1918, Washington 13, D. C.  
All photos will be  
returned.



*Submitted by CWO F. P. Novick, (Retd)*  
**The USS Chaumont loading at the dock in  
Quantico, Va., in 1927.**

*Submitted by Willard H. Gillem*  
**Marine Detachment, Tientsin, China, on parade  
at Cando Field, in 1939.**



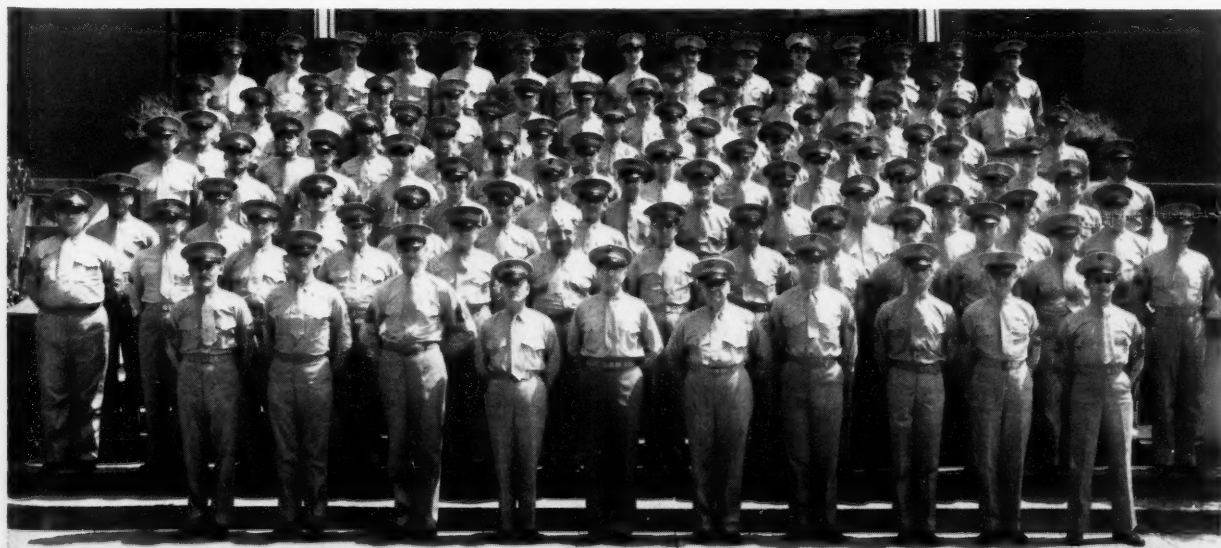


From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

CWO F. P. Novick  
106 N. Thomas St.  
Arlington, Va.

Willard H. Gillem  
B.O.F., F.C.I.  
Lompoc, Calif.

MSgt Thomas Henshaw  
Hamony, Pa.



*Submitted by MSgt Thomas Henshaw, (Retd)  
These Marines were students in the fourth class of the First Sergeants' School in Philadelphia, Pa., which graduated in August, 1942.*

## BEEDS UP

[continued from page 61]

Hull Number	Name	Commission Date
SSB(N) 611	John Marshall	May 24, 1962
SSB(N) 616	Lafayette	(not set)
SSB(N) 617	Alexander Hamilton	(not set)
SSB(N) 618	Thomas Jefferson	(not set)
SSB(N) 619	Andrew Jackson	(not set)
SSB(N) 620	John Adams	(not set)
SSB(N) 622	James Monroe	(not set)
SSB(N) 623	Nathan Hale	(not set)
SSB(N) 624	(not named)	(not set)
SSB(N) 625	(not named)	(not set)
LPH 3	Okinawa	June, 1962
LPH 7	(not named)	(not set)
LPD 1	Raleigh	June 6, 1962
LPD 2	Vancouver	September, 1962
PC(H) 1	(not named)	(not set)
AGOR 3	Robert D. Conrad	(not set)
AGOR 4	James M. Gilliss	(not set)
AGOR 5	(not named)	(not set)
AOE 1	(not named)	(not set)
AS 31	Hunley	June 21, 1962

The 10 nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines are designed to carry the Polaris missile and are a continuation of the earlier program, the first several ships of which are now at sea.

The submarine tender *Hunley* will be the second ship of this type constructed to support the Polaris-carrying submarines at advanced bases. (The first is *Proteus*, now based at Holy Loch, Scotland). These support ships will enable the submarines to spend a larger proportion of time at their stations, by avoiding the necessity for returns to the continental U. S. bases for resupply and refit.

The guided missile frigate (nuclear) will be the second nuclear powered frigate to be built. (The first is *Long Beach*). With its increased cruising range, this ship will be capable of extended operations either independently or as a part of a strike force.

The guided-missile frigates will be built to the design of the frigates of the previous year's program. Their combined Terrier and Asroc missile systems, ASW torpedoes, and 5"/54 guns will enable these ships to operate offensively against air, surface and sub-surface enemies.

The amphibious transports dock and the amphibious assault ship are of the same design as earlier vessels. These ships are designed to use helicopters for vertical envelopment and will transport land and support Marines in assaults against enemy-held coastal areas.

The nuclear powered submarines will be repeats of the *Thresher* class, combining the hull form of the *Albacore* with nuclear power.

The escort ships will follow the newly designed ships of the 1961 program, combining improved sea-keeping ability with advanced antisubmarine warfare capabilities, including long range sonar, Asroc, ASW torpedoes, and drone anti-submarine helicopters.

The guided missile escort ships in addition to ASW capabilities will also be fitted with the Tartar missile system for operations against enemy aircraft.

But, whether it's guided missile frigates or amphibious assault ships, the Navy will be there with its traditional support for Marine troops wherever they may be fighting. Marines are a Force-in-Readiness, and the Navy is just as ready to pick up that force and put it into business when and where it is needed.

CUNNINGHAM  
DA SILVA  
DOUGLAS  
FITZGERALD  
GRONAU  
HENSHAW  
HOFSTADT  
HORTON  
HOVEY  
HOWARD  
HUNDS  
JANOT  
JAQUIS  
JETER  
JONES  
MC SWANEY  
MEYERS  
MOORE  
NEAL  
NECHV  
PATTON  
PECK  
PETERS  
PICCH  
PINKSTON  
RAY  
RITTER  
ROBERT  
ROBINS  
SANDER  
SCHREI  
SHOWE  
SMITH  
VANDER  
VICKER  
VINSON  
VITALIE  
WHITE  
WOJEW

ARCHER  
BARKER  
BELL  
BULLOCK  
DELP  
FOUNTAIN  
FUGATE  
HAFFEY  
HOLLIN  
KELLOG  
LESSOR  
LYNCH  
MELVIN  
OLIVER  
PRICE  
PURDY  
RADECH  
REPINE  
RUFF  
SADOSH  
SHEFFY  
WAGNER  
WALLA  
WHITT  
YESLIN

GRIFITH  
HAYNE  
KING  
LACEY  
NORRIS  
TAYLOR

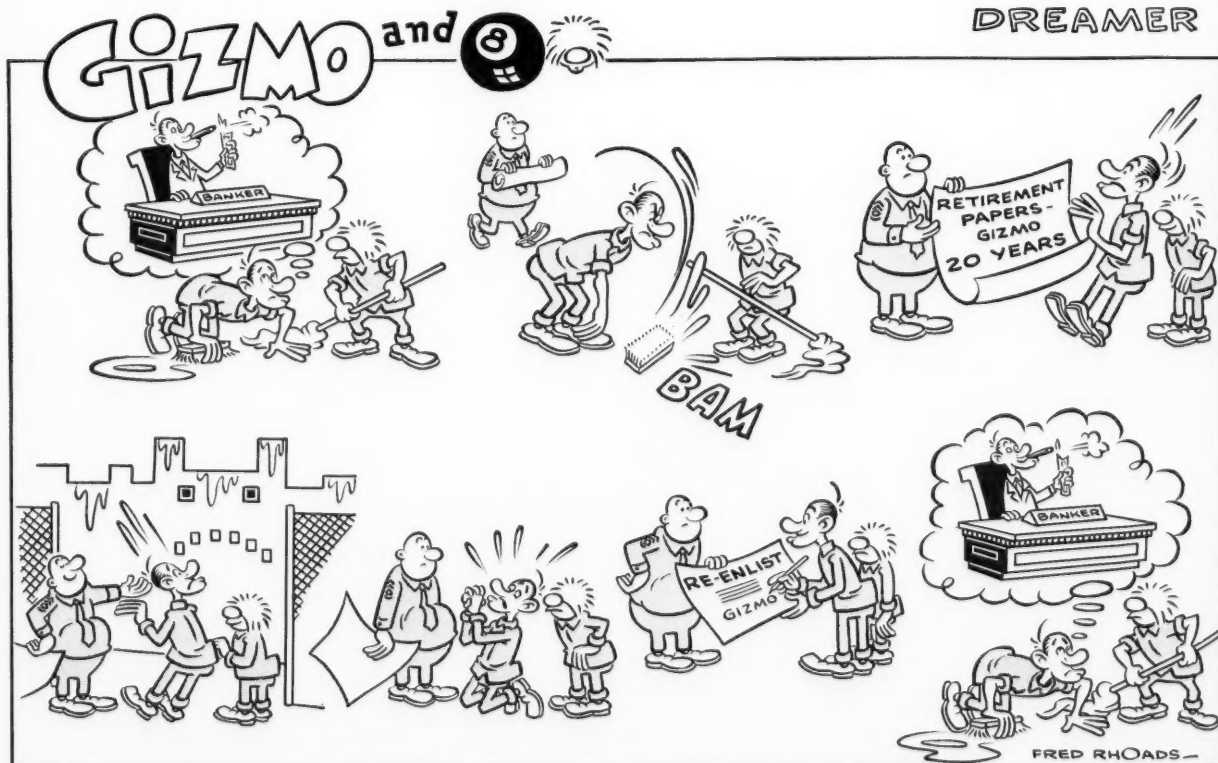
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LOVERI

EDMON  
HAMBR  
KITCHI  
SAX  
SCHIFL  
SOMME  
WALTER

MASSE

ANDER  
BULLOC  
FOOSE





## ONCE A MARINE

[continued from page 83]

CUNNINGHAM JR, James H.	367850	0141
DA SILVA, Joseph P.	373275	0369
DOUPOUL SR, George H.	381900	6441
FITZGERALD, Charles E.	342390	3049
GROU, William F.	279364	6481
HENSHAW, Thomas J.	283375	0141
HOFVANG, Harold P.	338355	4131
HORTON, Carl E.	320494	3049
HOVEY, Milton J.	260929	0791
HOWARD, Leslie F.	288069	3121
HUNDSHAMER, Irwin W.	325671	3049
JANOT JR, William	317449	3371
JAKUSH, Francis M.	334182	3371
JETER, Robert N.	316181	6412
JONES, Henry E.	311348	4029
MC SWEENEY, Terence W.	372302	4131
MEYERS, Howard L.	284509	0369
MOORER, Carl B.	363075	3349
NEAL JR, Leon C.	317429	0369
NECHVATAL, Charles J.	304912	3049
PATTON, Jack	321859	6413
PECK, William C.	367288	0141
PETERSON, Charles O.	370916	3261
PICHIOTTINO, Paul P.	368587	6461
PINKSTON, Clarence C.	302338	6631
RAY, Paul R.	360796	6661
RITTER, Jack C.	326011	0369
ROBERTS, Edward Hughes	248214	0141
ROBINSON, Richard S.	345840	0741
SANDERS, Jerome	279508	2645
SCHREINER JR, Jacob	349494	3121
SHOWELL, Warren R.	368786	6727
SMITH, Jesse A.	310548	1831
VANDER ERDEN, William F.	376435	3421
VICKERS, Charles H.	324379	6413
VINSON, John C.	339061	6413
VITALIE, Frank A.	273499	3349
WHITE, James F.	367744	3371
WOJEWSKI, Thomas	339201	2777

### GySgt

ARCHER, Alton E.	373887	0369
BARKER, Everett E.	334120	2191
BELL, John A.	346876	3537
BULLOCK, Clarence E.	327395	3516
DELP, Allen R.	318162	0369
FOUNTAIN, Harvey	274932	0369
FUGATE, Robert L.	364200	3516
HAFFEY, Waldon G.	319986	3071
HOLLINGSHEAD, Dale D.	311635	4029
KELLOGG JR, Frank R.	363131	0369
LESSOR, Thomas E.	278629	0369
LYNCH, George F.	324379	0141
MELVIN, Seabron N.	298226	0239
OLIVER, Harry W.	315682	1371
PRICE, David L.	355812	4131
PURDY, Herbert G.	354337	3537
RADECKI, Walter F.	287359	0111
REPINE, Herbert W.	276070	0848
RUFF, William A.	367737	2771
SADOSKI SR, James G.	310058	0121
SHEFFY, Richard L.	287697	2191
WAGNER, Frederick W.	370244	0369
WALLACE, Paul W.	269816	0841
WHITTAKER, Hoyt M.	358817	0369
YESLINEK, John P.	320150	3371

### SSgt

GRIFFITH, Lewis M.	312992	0369
HAYNER, Lawrence E.	321371	2111
KING, Chester L.	308688	2131
LACEY, Wilson J.	314635	0369
NORRIS, Harvey F.	281668	5711
TAYLOR, Wid C.	319256	0141

### Placed on Disability Retired List

#### SgtMaj

LOVERING, Francis J.	339889	9999
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#### MSgt

EDMONDSON, Douglas W.	313615	6412
HAMBRICK, John H.	306892	3121
KITCHING, Charles A.	316056	0848
SAX, Oran R.	312038	0141
SCHIFFA, Donald A.	310358	0369
SOMMERVILLE JR, Tracy	278464	6412
WALTERS, William D.	359265	3087

#### GySgt

MASSEY, Rezia J.	292444	1811
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#### SSgt

ANDERSON, John	366529	3516
BULLOCK, Joe	1326022	6461
FOOSE JR, George J.	1118989	0369

END

# Gyrene Gyngles

## Well, Maybe . . .

Marines have never claimed to be  
Exempt from pain or death;  
They've never said they were immune  
To lack of pulse or breath.

They can succumb, like anyone,  
To hazards every day;  
To traffic snarls, and irate beaus  
And clearance sales at Gay's.

Slippery walks, a neighbor's child,  
And other perilous things,  
Are no more threatening to men  
Than they are to Marines.

There have been things, I must admit,  
That indicate charmed lives.  
Escape from saws and mothers-in-law,  
Triumphant scraps with wives.

Like the day the mascot bit Old Sarge,  
(Not formally denied);  
The sarge revived, for years survived;  
It was the Dog that died.

SSgt Ralph W. Deaver

## The Error

Oh, once I weighed one-sixty-four,  
And fought like hell in the Korean War;  
But now I weigh two hundred, or more,  
I should never have left the Corps.

The toughest man at Camp Lejeune,  
I'd fight ten men each afternoon;  
But those times faded—all too soon,  
I should never have left the Corps.

Once on a hill called "O.P. Two,"  
The Chinese charged while bugles blew;  
And I picked up a medal or two,  
I should never have left the Corps.

As a perfect, loving husband  
He's the finest ever seen.

Who else will lend such a helping hand  
(Just ask any Leatherneck's wife.)  
And who makes you his partner  
In all his married life?

Partners, you travel together  
To any post or station—  
And you share in the thrill of knowing  
You're helping guard this nation.

A Marine's marvelous with the children  
Who admire their father so.  
And he makes life an adventure  
When it's time to up and go.

He pitches in with the moving  
And getting quarters squared away;  
No staying away in the office  
When it's service moving day.

So, no wonder, when the girls get together  
To chat over lunch awhile;  
Each says she's glad to be married to  
Mr. Wonderful, service style!

Anne Cook

## Marine Means . . .

The word "Marine" means many things,  
To each and all of us.  
To most it means a lot of work;  
To some it's just more fuss.

To some it's washing pots and pans,  
To others—walking posts.  
But I believe I know for sure,  
The thing it means to most.

It means we serve our country well,  
Through troubles, large and small;  
It means we travel far and wide,  
When crisis sound their call.



That's all in the past—yet last July,  
As I passed the corner of Eighth and Eye,  
My eyes grew moist and I had to sigh,  
I should never have left the Corps.

S. N. Swift

## Mr. Wonderful

When they coined the word "Helpmeet"  
They must have meant a Marine.

We know how hot the desert sun,  
When water's nearly gone;  
We've felt the chill of Winter's gale,  
But somehow carried on.

We've suffered many hardships, true,  
While serving with "our" Corps;  
But we're Marines, and proud to be—  
For now, and evermore.

Charles D. Hale

END 87

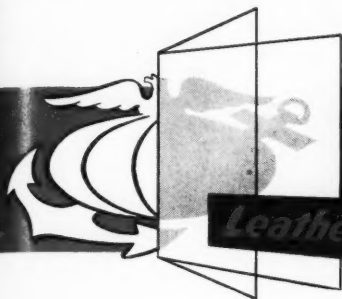
*Susannah York*



**MAR**

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9. Gua
10. Mar
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12. Okin
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